Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VII. NO. 29 BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON. CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
8th February ..	Chakrata* ..	5682
15th " ..	Sardinia ..	6580
22nd " ..	Merkara ..	8235
1st March ..	Khiva ..	8947
8th " ..	A Steamer* ..	..
15th " ..	Somali ..	6712

*Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available by the steamers sailing on the 1st and 15th March will be allotted on the 15th February. Passengers desiring to travel by these steamers, are requested to obtain their priority certificates and forward them before that date to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Bombay, either direct or through their Agents. The priority certificates will be issued on application by the various Provincial Passage Committees.

All passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
10th February..	Dilwara ..	5878

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Dat about.	Steamer	
1919		
3rd February ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
7th " ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
8th " ..	Khosrou ..	Mombasa, Zanzibar, Durban & D'Bay.
9th " ..	A Steamer ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I.. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Tosan Maru	T. Yamamoto	3856	28th Jan.	5th Feb.
Tenshin Maru	T. Yoshiaki	4172	4th Feb.	15th Feb.
Yorappa Maru	No. 2 S. Tanaka	3078	4th Feb.	14th Feb.
Shinyu Maru	G. Komaka	...	6th Feb.	16th Feb.
Tatan Maru	Y. Kobayashi	3135	14th Feb.	24th Feb.
Toyo Maru No. 2	O. Hayakawa	3018	25th Feb.	7th Mar.

For Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHI CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Tarimo Maru.	T. Kamiashi ..	20th Jan.	3rd Feb.	Japan.
Peking Maru.	S. Saito ..	30th Jan.	4th Feb	Japan.

For freight apply to:

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!
and to write with a bad ink.
IS A BLUNDER.
"Nakotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £656,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Gallo	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills an grants Drafts payable at its Head Office an branches and issues Letters of Credit for th use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the follow ing terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of in terest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager

Esplanade Road. Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,00
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.... £1,200,00

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Lloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpu	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	[illegible]ala	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	a	Tavoy
Hankow	York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORP[illegible]ION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTER OF CREDIT and undertake general Bankin business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interes is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on th minimum monthly balance of not unde Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK and SHARES bought and sold on account clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN.
Agent

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,00
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300 000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbi Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newch wang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS ar opened for approved customers and Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum o daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of hal yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year and shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN. LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 25,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 6,030,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW		KARENKO
TAIWAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		

The Bank has a large number Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened fo approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less tha Re. 5.

Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager

30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 40,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opene and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EX CHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager

P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street. Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances fro Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to Ma 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for th remaining six months. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by specia arrangement. No interest will be allowe which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.

BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

Rs.

Authorised Capital 10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.
Paid up Capital 4,71,900
Unpaid Capital 5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund 76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and in terest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. pe annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed o Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. pe annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc. collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023 10 0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950 15 0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jullundhur	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jammu	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhelum City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	
Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate if 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discount. ed.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

Rs.

Capital Fully Subscribed 10,00,000
Capital Paid Up 1,00.000
Invested Funds Over 30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents Secretary
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4 Its pilicies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS.
Bombay and Deccan.

NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

9, Tamarind Lane.
BOMBAY.

"ESAALI" LEADS
SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medow Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th February, 1919 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their sale room the following:—

By order of Messrs. Ahmed Latiff & Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. The Gujerat Electric and Engineering Co. of Lohar Chawl:—

33 Dozen Fuse boxes (Distribution boards) complete from 2 to 8 ways.

On account of the concerned.

About 72 boxes each 1 dozen fountain pens: "Rapid", "Collector", "Victor", Daisy No. 80 and "Daisy" No. 81.

11 Cases each 11 leafs Chadder Leaf Cheese.

Miscellaneous—Tapestry lined drawing room suite:—1 sofa and 4 chairs, 1 writing table, 1 jewel show case, military tent, etc.

SALE OF COTTON WASTE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will by order of Messrs. D. M. Petit Sons & Co., Agents the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd. and on account and at the risk of the following parties, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 6th February, 1919 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Dinshaw Petit Mill, Parel near Kala Chowki the following—

On account and at the risk of Mr. Joshi Prabhashanker Becher:—

Dropping No. 2, 63 Cdy., 3 Cwt., 2 Qts., 14 lbs.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Bhawanjee Kersondas & Co.:—

Card Fly No. 2 lbs. 4155.
Sizing sweeping No. 2 lbs. 334.
Coloured sizing sweeping lbs. 21.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods taken delivery of within three days.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER TUBES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 3rd February, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, on account of the concerned the following goods:—

18 Cases Copper Tubes of different sizes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

Further particulars can be had from the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Packing Cases, Wood Scantlings, Scrap Iron, Tanks, Manila Ropes, Steel Wire Rope, Carpets, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 7th February, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon the following goods:

Manilla ropes, steel wire ropes, scrap iron empty packing cases, teakwood scantlings, old carpet, rubber cutting, life belts, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 29 PACKAGES HARDWARE.

Under instructions from P. S. Meller, Esq. Liquidator of Hestile Firms Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 6th February, 1919 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms the following goods belonging to A. Strandes & Co., Hostile Firm in Liquidation.

3 Cases Files of different kinds.
3 Casks Files John Baker & Sons.
7 Cases Saws Taylor Brothers.
5 Casks Iron.
10 Cases Steel Hinges: Butts: Bolts: Handles: Trap Door Rings.
1 Case Brass Cornice Pole Rings.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES TATA MILLS CHECKS DARJI CHHAP CYPHER 726.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 17th February, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms by order of The Tata Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Manaramji Visaji Cloth Merchants Shimoga:—

25 Bales Tata Mills checks cypher 726 Darji Chhap each bale containing 60 pieces of 26 inch. by 24 yds.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICAL STORES.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed by the Medical Storekeeper to Government to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the Medical Stores Depot Belasis Road opposite Byculla Club.

A quantity of miscellaneous unserviceable Medical Stores.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 2-30 P. M.

AUCTION SALE Of the INSOLVENT'S "DARRAQUE" MOTOR CAR No. 5737.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Popatlal Prabhooji Kandolia, traded in the name of Messrs. Popatlal P. Kandolia and Co., as Shipchandlers, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd February 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following Motor Car:—

One 18-20 H.-P. "Darraque" Motor Car, 5 seater, 4 cylinder open body, No. 5737.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF A "CLEMENT BAYARD" MOTOR CAR.

By order of Pestonji E. Dalal, Esq., the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Govind Gandadhar Koperker, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd day of February 1919, at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.), the following Motor Car:—

One 15-20 H.-P. "Clement Bayard" Motor Car, Bombay, No. 1797, Torpedo Body, 4 cylinder, 4 seater, in perfect running order, seat and inside of Car upholstered in leather, and complete with hood.

The car can be inspected at the Auctioneers' Rooms.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD ARTISTIC FURNITURE, SWEET TONED GRAND COTTAGE PIANO BY SOUNDY & CO., ELECTRIC TABLE FAN, ETC.

On SATURDAY the 8th February 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, (where all the furniture, etc., have been removed for sale), valuable household artistic furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, mirrored side boards, dinner waggon, Mirrored English pattern artistic cabinets, sweet toned cottage piano by Soundy & Co., English marble clock set in 3 pieces, side table by maple book case, electric table fan, electric sliding lamps, scagila almiry, black wood mirror door almira, chesterfield drawing room set, rich ornaments, glass ware, plateware, etc.; and weaving loom with accessories.

The properties of Honourable Mr. S. P. Arthur, I.C.S., and the surplus few pieces of the household furniture of the late Sir P. M. Mehta, and others.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD ARTISTIC FURNITURE, ROLL TOP OFFICE TABLE, ELECRIC FANS AND LAMPS, ETC.: THE PROPERTY OF SIR F. C. O. BEAMAN, KT., I.C.S.

On FRIDAY, the 7th day of February 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction at their Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort (where all the furniture, etc., have been removed for sale) valuable household artistic furniture consisting mirror door almiras, drawing room chesterfield sofas and chairs, very old black wood cupboards, side boards, chairs, dressing chest of drawers, teakwood beds, dressing and writing tables, steamers, corner cabinets, halstand, roll top office table, book cases, centre tables, electric lamps and fans, electric battery, etc. (The property of Sir F. C. O. Beaman, Kt., I.C.S.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd February 1919.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 DRUMS ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 3rd February, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Sheth Padamsey Munjee and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Dadhrathlal & Co., of Kathabazar.

30 Drums Caustic Soda, English of 70/72 degree Marks P.M./Bombay No. 1/30 about 10 tons.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1919.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Account ancy Students and others desirous to kno the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 53 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

WE possess large stocks of leather Belting, Autoliquid Veneer "A spray" plugs emery grinder, Duratexleather steel chairs, white zinc powder, soap filing cabinets, arm masts, and etc. Apply for further particulars to Messrs. BHAWANJI SHAMJI & CO., 98-99, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want, You'll get it cheap.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughe Road, Bombay, Telephone 707. Telegram "Autoford."

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—By a Hindu young man, a BRIDE, educated, accomplished and beautiful between 16 and 20 years old. No caste considerations. Correspond with photo No. 167, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 630

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Marathi Hindi COMPOSITORS, CASTERS, BINDERS, FOLDERS and MACHINEMEN for a Printing Press. Apply sharp personally SRI VENKATESHWAR PRESS, 7th Khetwady, Bombay. 549

WANTED—A CHEMIST to extract Glycerine out of vegetable oils, liberal salary. Apply with particulars to Box No 159, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 601

WANTED—For a Flour Mill in Bombay, a SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER. Apply Box 163, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 622

WANTED—Experienced MATRIC CLERKS for Overseas and head Cooks for Messes in India, apply personally to MAYADASS & CO., 119B, Frere Road, Bombay.

WANTED——ASSISTANT SECRETARY for Grass Association with commercial and legal knowledge. Pensioner preferred. Apply ASSOCIATION HALL, Tardeo. 632

WANTED—A GUJARATI HINDOO as an ENGLISH CLERK in a broker's firm. One knowing Typewriting preferred. Apply, stating qualifications, salary, etc., to Box No. 166, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 626

WANTED—Two AGRICULTURAL GRADUATES, to work as farm Assistant and demonstrator, those with practical experience and knowing Gujarati should apply with copies of testimonials to the DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, Bhavnagar. 526

WANTED—Two energetic CANVASSERS for Lubricating Oils with pay and commission, also one competent CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, knowing Book-keeping and Typewriting. Apply sharp to Box No. 156, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 594

WANTED—A qualified MEDICAL MAN as MEDICAL OFFICER for the Pandharpur Orphanage and Foundling Asylum. Salary Rs. 60 with free quarters. Apply SECRETARY, Prarthana Samaj, Girgaon, Bombay, before 15th February. 576

WANTED—A GRADUATE or an UNDERGRADUATE with Science, a Matric who can teach Drawing and a Gymnastic teacher for Dhandhuka High School. Apply sharp with testimonials stating pay and qualifications to MULJI PARBHUDAS LAVINGIA, Chairman School Board, Dhandhuka Municipality. 531

WANTED—A competent ENGINEER with experience of designing and construction of Irrigation works (Tanks and channels). Candidates should mention the minimum pay they will accept. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 25th of February, 1919. S. K. GURTU, Member, Board of Revenue, for Irrigation, Gwalior. 641

WANTED—An OFFICE MANAGER, must be educated and of good presence, a good correspondent with general office experience, preferably engineering, must have knowledge,—accounts, stores, and filing systems. Excellent testimonials and references required. Pay in accordance with ability. Apply Box No. 155, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 583

SITUATION WANTED.

EXPERT, Competent, Experienced Parsi Accountant, well acquainted with all Account Books passed Senior and Teachers Diploma Accountancy Examinations able keeping Accounts quite independently, prepare Profit and Loss A/c and Balance Sheet WANTS SERVICE. Pay Rupees Seventy. Please write to Box No. 165, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 625

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Post as MANAGER or DYER CHEMIST in dyehouse, Highest qualifications and references. English and Indian experience. Write to Box No. 48, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 166

A young, energetic, respectable, well educated Mohamadan young man of Ceylon SEEKS EMPLOYMENT. Five years' experience as Office Superintendent, Head Clerk, Accountant and Sub-Storekeeper in Railway and Munition Board India. Hold excellent testimonials. Write Box No. 147, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 545

WANTED.

WANTED—ROOMS FOR OFFICE in Fort Business locality or shall share part of Office flat. Apply Box No. 254 G. P. O. 606

WANTED.—FORD CAR, or some other make, must be in all respects perfect and price reasonable. Apply Box No. 168, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 635

WANTED—UNFURNISHED FLAT, Colaba or Fort, first or second floor, three or four bed rooms, electric lights, fans and modern sanitary and bath room fittings. Apply Box No. 126, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." House Agents need not apply. 437

WANTED—A FILTER PRESS. Apply with particulars, specifications and lowest price to ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 579

WANTED IMMEDIATELY as TENANTS or SUB-TENANTS, one or two office rooms in Churchgate, Apollo or Medows Street. Apply Box No. 157, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 595

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—4 seater CHEVROLETTE CAR in excellent order. Price Rs. 3,700 No offers. Apply NADIRSHAW c/o Smetham Byrne and Co., 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 634

BARGAIN.—FOR SALE.—STUDEBAKER CAR 15-20 H. P. in perfect order Rs. 3,750 nett no offers. Further particulars from Box No. 164, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 623

FOR SALE—14, 18, 35 and 41 lbs. Rails with Sleepers, and double side steel tipping wagons, 18, 27 and 36 cubic feet capacity; Centrifugal Pumps, Oil Engines, Stone Crushers, Locomotive 2 feet gauge. Apply to Messrs. PHATAK & WALCHAND, Ltd., Love Lane, Mazagon, Bombay. 562

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Newly built BLOCKS and ROOMS at 15, Borbhat Lane, Girgaum, for gentlemen only from 1st of March, 1919. 611

TO LET—At Mahableshwar, NUGENT LODGE, six bed-rooms, best locality Apply N. C. SATARWALA, Ripon Hotel Mahableshwar. 439

TO BE LET.—GODOWNS, built and let at short notice and moderate rent in our estate, Agripada near B. B. & C. I. Railway, Quarters, Lamington Road. Apply N. POWELL and Co., Lamington Road. 616

TO BE LET.—Small and big GODOWNS, newly built with big doors specially intended for storing machinery and such other heavy goods rent moderate, in our estate, Agripada near B. B. & C. I. Railway, Quarters, Lamington Road. Apply N. POWELL and Co., Lamington Road. 615

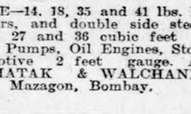
PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

To relieve distress in famine stricken Districts of the Bombay Presidency—Kathiawar, Cutch, Gujarat, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona and West Khandesh

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Subscriptions may kindly be sent to th Hon. Mr. PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKOREDAS Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer, 111 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Crescent  Brand.

B.M. & Co.

TRADE MARK.

BRUNNER MOND & CO., LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

CHEMICAL MANFACTURERS.

Northwich, England.

Pure Alkali (Soda Ash.)
Crescent Alkali for Washing.
Crex Washing Powder.
Refined and Recrystallized Bicarbonate of Soda.
Caustic Soda.
Muriate of Ammonia in various forms including Salamac and Voltoids.
Carbonate of Ammonia.
Chloride of Calcium of high test.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Cook's Building, Hornby Road.

GONDAL PORBANDAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited so as to reach the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief's Office not later than 5th March, 1919, for the supply of Stationery for the financial year 1919-20. Tender forms and any other particulars required, can be had from the Audit Office, Gondal, on payment of Re. 1 in Cash.

L. V. FARMAR,
Auditor.

Gondal, 30th January, 1919. 642

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for supply of country spirit for consumption in Palanpur State for 19 (nineteen) months commencing from 1st April, 1919. Forms of the tender and the supply contract may be obtained from the EXCISE OFFICER, Palanpur State. Tenders will be opened on the 15th February, 1919. 569

WANTED

WANTED for the D. J. Sind College, Karachi, from 20th June next, an Assistant Professor of French and Latin on a salary of Rs. 150—25/2—225 p.m., with Provident Fund benefits. Applications with copies of certificates to be forwarded to the undersigned so as to reach him not later than 20th February, 1919.

S. C. SHAHANI,
Ag. Secretary,
D. J. Sind College Board.

Karachi, 28th January, 1919. 638

NOTICE.

WANTED for the Broach City Municipality a Health Officer, possessing the degree of M.B.B.S. with D. Hy. or D.P.H. or special training in Hygiene and Epidemiology according to the syllabus approved in G. R. No. 216 dated the 15th March, 1913.

Others need not apply.

Salary Rs. 200-10-300. Selected candidates will be bound to serve the Municipality for two years.

Apply before the 1st March 1919, stating age, caste, residence with copies of certificates to the CHAIRMAN, SANITARY COMMITTEE. 442

THE MYSORE SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per share of Rs. 250 and of Rs. 3 per share of Rs. 50, and a bonus of Rs. 10 per share of Rs. 250 and of Rs. 2 per share of Rs. 50 for the half year ending 31st August, 1918, are made payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th February, 1919, between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m., on week days and between 12 noon and 2 p.m., on Saturdays, at the Registered Office of the Company, to the shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Members on 9th February, 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th February to 17th February 1919 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents

Registered Office:
Henshaw's Buildings,
9, Bank Street, Fort,
Bombay, 30th January, 1919. 629

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 37TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 12th February, 1919, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hunmum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the period ending 31st March 1918.
(2) To Declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
(4) To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJI & Co.,
Secs., Trcs. and Agents.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1919.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 20th February 1919, (both days inclusive). 627

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the consent decree made herein on the 26th day of July, 1918, in the High Court suit No. 1219, of 1916, filed by SABRABIBI, wife of Issa bin Hedayatulla, against ABDUL KARIM ABDUL REHIM HAFIZ, and others, the undermentioned property is to be sold by private contract. Offer for sale of the said property will be received by the undersigned under and subject to the condition that the purchaser shall bear all costs of and incidental to the sale including stamp registration fee, battaki etc. Offers should be communicated in writing to the undersigned at the office of Messrs. Amin and Desai at 61, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 15th day of February, 1919. Any offers received after that date will not be considered. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept any of the offers. Persons desiring to have further particulars in respect of the said property are requested to apply to the undersigned during office hours.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in Kamatipura Second Street, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 91 5/9 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3334, New No. 10149, Old Survey No. 2907, New Survey No. 5718 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 1097—1098—1201, and Street No. 7-9 Third Kamatipura and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Kamatipura 3rd Lane, on or towards the West partly by the house of Lala Kana and partly by the house formerly of Kamatee Narsoo and now of Ganpat, on or towards the North by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by Kamatipura 2nd Lane and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Receiver in the said Suit No. 1219 of 1916.

Dated this 30th day of January, 1919.

SHANKARBHAI J. AMIN,
Receiver in suit No. 1219 of 1916. 588

LEGAL NOTICES.

SALE OF PROPERTY.

MESSRS. NARAYAN VITHAL KAMAT and his brothers ANANDRAO, LUXUMON and VINAYAK, all of Thana, have agreed to sell their land at Moujo Dighe, Taluka Salsettee in the District of Thana known as "Kamat Baugh," measuring about 25¼ acres and assessed at Rs. 101¼ to my client Mr. MAHOMED ROUSHAN HAJI ABDUL BARI of Bombay. Any one having any sort of claim over the said land should prefer the same giving particulars to the undersigned within 15 days from this notice. Thereafter no claims will be considered and the sale transaction will be completed.

B. H. SHIRINGARPURE, B.A., LL.B,
Pleader Thana.

Thana, Dated the 1st February, 1919. 621

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KARMALI PEERBHOY, of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Bandora Hill, Bandora, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, in Salsette Taluka, Thana District, containing by admeasurement about 4900 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under non-agricultural Survey No. 191 and bounded on the East by the property of Rupchand Pudaji Marwadi on the West by Mount Mary Road, on the North by the property of Munchershaw Framji Khan and another and on the South by the property of Dr. DeMonte.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. RAMCHANDRA BHASKER MANTRI, DAMODER GANESH and PANDURANG BHASKER DESAI, the surviving guardians of the property of Damoder Dadoba Janardhan a minor, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any interest or claim of whatsoever kind or nature in or to the said property are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned attorneys for the purchasers at their office in Mercantile Bank Buildings, 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, in default, the sale will be completed on the expiration of the said period and all interest and claims, if any, in or to the said property of which no notice shall have been so received will be considered as relinquished and waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that undivided half part or shares of the abovenamed minor in all that piece of vacant land of Foras freehold tenure, situate at Worli in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand and seventy-six square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 310, New No. 12338 and New Survey No. 1/3778 and bearing Municipal G Ward No. 2192, Street No. 1188, and bounded on or towards the North by the land now or formerly of Philip Antone Quiney, on or towards the South partly by the land now or formerly of Sorabji Jamsetji Sodawaterwalla and partly by the land of Antonio Manuel Louis, on or towards the East by a public passage or Dhurbund, and on or towards the West by the land now or formerly of Keroba Janardhan.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1919.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RADHABAI, wife of Krishnanath Ambernath Kirtikar, has contracted and agreed to sell to our client Mr. JAYANANU KRISHNANATH KIRTIKAR, the properties firstly and secondly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand in, to, upon or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, trust, lease, gift, inheritance, succession, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, and also to the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay and to the Collector of Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims, if any, shall be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground admeasuring 3998.94 square yards or thereabouts situate at Lower Mahim outside the Fort of Bombay, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 619, 620 and 700 and New Nos. A/4544, 4545 and 4656, Old Survey No. 603 and New Survey No. 1A/1723 together with the buildings standing thereon bearing G Ward Nos. 2903 (1), 2906, 2907 and 2908 and Street Nos. 368, 371, 372 and 373 and bounded on the East partly by the land forming part of the family property over which the public entitled to worship at the temple of Parbhadevi have a right of way and hereinafter secondly described and partly by the Dharamshalla and partly by the New Parbhadevi Road, on the West by a private road, on the North partly by the property of Mr. Ganpatrao Kothare and partly by property formerly belonging to the said Radhabai but at present belonging to Mahomedali Abdeali Lokhandwalla and on the South by the property of Messrs. Balwantrao Govindrao and Trimbak Gangadhar Ranade subject as to such parts thereof as are affected thereby to the right of way of such public as aforesaid to one of the privies and the use of the well together with all trees, shrubs, etc., standing thereon.

SECONDLY.—The land admeasuring 170 square yards over which such public as aforesaid have a right of way and bounded on the East partly by the temple and partly by the New Parbhadevi Road on the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described on the West partly by the Dharamshala and partly by the property hereinbefore firstly described and on the South by the property of Messrs. Balvantrao Govindrao and Trimbak Gangadhar Ranade forming part of New Survey No. 1A/1723 and situated in the same locality as the property firstly described.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1919.

MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AHMED JOONAS, of Aleppy, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land together with the messuage tenement chawl or range of buildings standing thereon situate on the Western side of Grant Road Cross Lane or Grant Road No. 1 (Arab Lane), without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 721 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 47 and New Survey No. 6959 and bounded on the East by Grant Road Cross Lane, on the West by Salt Batty ground of the Charitable Temple belonging to Ramratan Succaram on the North by the property of Laljee Khimjee on the South by the property of Ruttonjee Manockjee and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 2476 and Street Nos. 8-10 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

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SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th February 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 19, New Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, large dining table, arm and and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, table and hall electric lamps, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich artistic made cabinets, China and Japanese vases, rich pictures, very rich large size terracotta figures, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, ice boxes, meat safes, perambulators, writing tables, glass door book cases, revolving 'book stands, hat and umbrella stands, verandah benches, easy chairs, teapoys, marble-top tables, rich verandah chicks rich door purdahs with rods, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of Lieut.-Colonel Woolcombe and others.

The property of another gentleman. One handsome strong English built rubber tyred brougham by "Silk and Sons", London, in very good order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 9th February, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome specially made to the owner's design plain and carved household furniture by Roberts, McKenzie and other well-known makers, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, rich brassware, old chinaware, rich ornaments, Persian and English carpets, one richly carved "Kashmir" made dining room suite, such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, folding screens, etc., drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easychairs, rich cabinets, writing tables, book cases, one lot books, electric fans, lights and fittings, Burmese open carved screen, blackwood carved furniture, rich watercolours, and engravings, rich curtains, phonograph with records, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, one very handsome English tiffin baskat, fully furnished nearly new ice-box, by Army and Navy Avory scale, large iron, stove with chimney, sundry utensils, China matting, rich carpets, tubs and pots, garden roller, English bath tubs, one 4 cylinder 4 seater "Stellite" Motor Car, one dog house, one large fowl house, with fowls, etc., etc., the property of W. Turner Green, Esq., of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., Chartered Accountants.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

IMPORTANT TO MILLOWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 220 DRUMS BLEACHING POWDER.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 6th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 6, Victoria Dock, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. H. M. Chowna and Co., the following:—

About 220 drums Japan Bleaching Powder in sound condition, Ex. s.s. "Kosoku Maru."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and balance should be paid the next day and goods cleared away from the Docks.

AUCTION SALE OF 523 KEGS WIRE NAILS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 1 Shed Victoria Dock, on account of the concerned:—

Ex. S.S. "Crosby Hall" from New York.

523 Kegs Countersunk Checkered Head bright wire nails of different sizes slightly damaged.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT DOCTOR STREET.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will on THURSDAY, the 20th day of February, 1919, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the surviving Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Abdulaly Hakimji Pagdiwalla the undermentioned property under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 15th day of July 1910.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure admeasuring 206 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Collector's Old No. 346 Collector's New No. 7625, Old Survey No. 1024 and New Survey No. 4391 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 7023 and Street Nos. 143-147 all which premises are situate at and on the East side of Shaik Abdool Doctor Street in the City and Registration Sub-District at Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property formerly of Essabhoy Ebrahimjee and now of Abdullabhoy Hooseinally, on or towards the North by the property of Essabhoy Ebrahimjee and on or towards the South by the Khara Tank Road and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mortgagee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff & Dinsha Attorneys to the Mortgagee at their Office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1250.

AUCTION SALE OF 214 CASES CALCUTTA TEA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd Instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Mansukhlal Lallubhoy at his shop at Parsi Bazar, Fort, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Parsian Bombay Trading Co.

9 cases each 100 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 165.
11 cases each 98 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 167.
17 cases each 88 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 170.
13 cases each 102 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 172.
7 cases each 90 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 174.
11 cases each 129 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 177.
9 cases each 100 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 179.
13 cases each 114 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 181.
9 cases each 94 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 182.
16 cases each 114 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 154.
11 cases each 114 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 156.
19 cases each 136 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 157.
15 cases each 118 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 159.
24 cases each 130 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 165
30 cases 3320 lbs. Calcutta Loose Tea Lot No. 172.

AUCTION SALE OF 65 CASES CALCUTTA LEAF TEA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd February, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Sha. Jamnadas Kishordas at his godown at De Souza Street, Vadgadi and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Lavji Bhanji.

65 cases each 115 lbs. Calcutta Leaf Tea of Lallubhai Nathuchand Lot No. 27.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd February at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj gully at champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Devcaran Mulji and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Jagmohan Purdal of Sanchagully.

13 Bales Japanese Shirtings No. 5151.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 3rd February at 2-45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Kanji Khodidas and on account and at the risk of Seth Mathuradas Manji Valji.

5 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 5500.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 3rd February at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Dharamsey Morarji and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bhanji Ramji & Co.

16 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 6060 38 inches.

K. G. SINHA. 229.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES OF JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 3rd February, at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Madhavdas Govindji and on account and at the risk of Seth Davabhai Bhurabhai.

Ex. S.S. "Silibus Maru.

5 Bales Japanese Shirtings No. 7200.

Ex. S.S. Kofuku Maru."

2 Bales Japanese Shirtings No. 72000.

Ex. S.S. Totomi Maru."

2 Bales Japanese Shirtings No. 7200.
3 Bales Japanese Shirtings No 3000.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd February, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha Mohanlal Bhanji and on account and at the risk of Seth Runchardas Ramji.

10 packages each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 7200,

AUCTION SALE OF 225 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd February, at 3-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Jivanlal Manilal.

12 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 3800, Number, Print and Border, whatever may be.

On account and at the risk of Seth Runchordas Ramji.

12 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings, No. 3800, Number, Print and Border, whatever may be.

On account and at the risk of Seth Premchand Jivabhoy.

50 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 3800, Number, Print and Border whatever may be.

On account and at the risk of Seth Chaganlal Bhoidas.

50 bales each 30 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. C. Dragoon.

50 bales each 30 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. Nine Dragoon.

On account and at the risk of Seth Mohanlal Bhanji.

25 bales each 30 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. C. Dragoon.

On account and at the risk of Seth Chaganlal Premchand.

25 bales each 30 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. C. Dragoon.

25 bales each 30 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. Nine Dragoon.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd Feb., 1919.

SHORTHAND.

Like other Arts and Sciences, Shorthand is subject to the law of progress. Based on greatly improved scientific and analogical principles, the SLOAN-DUPLOYAN system saves a year's laborious study, ensuring highest efficiency and speediest results. Expert Individual or Postal Instructions for a fixed fee. Speed classes conducted. Proficiency Guaranteed. Send stamp for booklet.—CENTRAL CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, G. P. O. Box No. 434, Bombay.

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SALE BY AUCTION.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Corner Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 3297.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 REAL PEARLS VALUABLE MALAS.
BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of the defaulting mortgagor Messrs. B. Cawasji and Co., merchants and contractors:—B. Maneklal and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 6th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in their auction rooms situated on Bhuleshwar Road opposite Fire Station.

2 real pearls mala very rich and valuable. Malas are on view.

Terms: 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 TONS IRON STEEL BARS.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Muzumdar Bros. and on the account and risk of the following defaulting indentors, Messrs. B. MANEKLAL and Co., Auctioneers on MONDAY, the 3rd February, 1919, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), will sell by Public Auction in the Godown of Messrs. Ynasa Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., situated at New Chinch Bunder Road, at the corner of Elphinstone Bridge, near Wari Bunder, where the goods are lying.

On Account of Messrs. Hassanally Noorbhai and Co.

2½ Tons 3/16 size Steel Bars each 12 feet long.

3½ Tons ½ Steel Bars each 12 feet long.

On Account of Mr. Velji Devchand.

5 Tons 3/16 size Steel Bars each 12 feet long

5 Tons ½ size Steel Bars each 12 feet long

All imported per S. S. Tana Maru.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd Feb. 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.

39, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3400.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES BRACES, GAITERS, POSTIENS, ETC.

By order of the Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by public auction at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m.

9 Bales containing Braces, Gaiters, leather, Postiens and Pieces of Saddlery.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES GALVANIZED FLEXIBLE STEEL WIRE ROPE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their Rooms, next to the Post Office, in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Firm concerned and on account and at the risk of the party concerned.

Ex. S. S. "Inhomaru."

8 Coils Galvanized flexible Steel wire Rope 6 by 19 wires, each 1,000 ft. Coil total nett weight 11,834 lb.

Circumference 1½, 1¾, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3½, 4, 4½ inches.

(Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 8 days.)

AUCTION SALE OF 200 CWTS. RIVETS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY, & CO., will sell by Public auction, on Wednesday, the 5th day of February, 1919, at 3.30 p.m., (S. T.), at their Rooms, next to the Post Office, in Apollo Street, Fort. By order of the office concerned.

200 cwts. American Mild Steel Boiler Rivets of Round Head; Size Diameter, 3/8, Length 5/8.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery in four days.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd February 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

To-Night

THE ONE AND ONLY

BABY MARIE OSBORNE

In her latest fun-making Pathe' Photoplay

"A Daughter of the West"

in 5 acts

See the little star in a cowboy rig and how she captures a notorious outlaw.

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest.

PIPE THE WHISKERS
Comic by Luke.

TIME
7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee every Saturday & Sunday 5 p. m
Extra Show every Sunday 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!!
FOR YOUR FAVOURITE SCREEN HERO
EDDIE POLO
in the Grand New
UNIVERSAL SERIAL
THE BULL'S EYE
Commencing next week
at the
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Most Vital Problem of Social Life to-day
—How to Marry Rich?

The ways of Modern Civilised World, stripped of their ponderous artificialities; are no better than the primitive savage systems of the Dark Ages in matter of the relations between Man and Woman! The Slave Trade in girls *then* was perhaps a cruder counterpart of what goes on now in this enlightened century under the appelation of **MATRIMONY!!**

To marriageable Maidens, eligible Batchelors and anxious Parents,—this is a Film in a thousand!

"THE AUCTION BLOCK"

An 8,000 feet Screen Version of Rex Beach's marvellous work which created a furore on four Continents when it was published.

"THE AUCTION BLOCK"

It deals with the one burning question of **LIFE** of to-day, the White Slave Traffic.

Pay a visit this evening to

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
AN IDEAL NEW PICTURE BILL.
MADAME OLGA PETROVA
in the 5-reel Super-Dramatic Metro Play
"The Heart of a Painted Woman."

A most ideal drama showing how the great ideas of a poor woman teach a young spendthrift how his riches could be used for a most befitting cause.

SPLENDID SPECTACLE, SUPERB IDEAS, AND HIGH CULTURE.
EFFECTIVE ACTING BY METRO'S CLEVER ARTISTES.
Also **WORLD'S LATEST NEWS.**

AN IDEAL NEW PICTURE BILL.
A 6-reel All-British Photo-Play
"THE DIVINE GIFT."

A splendid story proving the universal lesson that while mankind throughout the ages has been inspired by the same passions, the development of the higher qualities has kept pace with the march of civilization and that there is opportunity for the display of the loftiest in the circumstances of the present day.

Describing Humanity, Piety, Love, Honesty, Intellect and Self-Sacrifice in different episodes.

Featuring—among a total cast of over four hundred are the stars—
HENRIETTA WATSON, JOYCE DEARSLEY, GEORGE TULLY, EARNEST HENDRIE and others.

English Plot, English Ideas, English Acting, English Scenery, English Makers.

Also **WORLD'S LATEST NEWS**

AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 12, 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

NOTE:—TRAMWAY EXTENDED RIGHT UPTO THE CORNER OPPOSITE THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CINENA MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
THIS WEEK
WHO IS NUBMER ONE?
also
Universal Screen Magazine
and
A two-reel Comedy
with
FAMOUS FATTY.
NEXT WEEK!

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT!
FIFTH INSTALMENT
Episodes 10th and 11th of the
STUPENDOUS MYSTERY SERIAL
WHO IS NUMBER ONE?
featuring the beautiful
KATHLEEN CLIFFORD
Together with a Full Programme.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

The Rush for Squibb's.

We are
FLOODED
WITH ORDERS
OF
SQUIBB'S
Ague Specific
from all over the country on account of
THE WAVE OF
INFLUENZA
and
FEVER
now passing over it. It requires our utmost efforts to meet the demand.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Madon Sons & Co.,
CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

ACHES and PAINS

SOON VANISH
UNDER BRISK
RUBBING
WITH
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE

The most powerful pain extractor with which we had experience.

ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE

relieves rheumatic twinges, pains in the back, sore chest, stiff joints, strained muscles and all other pains and aches which an external remedy can reach. Very strong Acts quickly. Sure relief.

Per Pot. Re. 1. 3 Pots. Rs. 2-10-0
POSTAGE AND PACKING EXTRA
Obtainable only from
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.
155, Juma Musjid, Market,
No. 2 BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 24th.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	600
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	20
,, ,, Imports	—
Mid. American Spot	17 23
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	27.30
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	Mar. 21.10; May 20.23; July 19.47
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar. 21.05; May 20.25

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 24th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts.

Month	To-day's price.
Jan	16.82—47
Feb	15.39—58
Mar.	14.06—59
April	12.73—86

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 24th.
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	16.82—84
Feb.	15.17—71
Mar.	13.80—73
April	12.61—65

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Jan. 24th.
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	27.30 Unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 24th.

M.G. Bengal Good	14.92
,, ,, Fully Good	15.42
,, ,, Fine	15.79
No. 1 Oomra Good	16.82
,, ,, Fully Good	17.32
,, ,, Fine	17.57
Broach Good	17.17
,, Fully Good	17.42
,, Fine	17.67

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Jan. 24th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	Nil.
,, Forwarded	76,000
,, Imports	33,000
,, Stock	416,000
Actual Weekly Sales	3,500

MANCHESTER CLOTH MARKET.

Scattered Sales. Yarns:—Easier Irregular.
Water Twist 3/2
Printers Cloth 57/6

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Jan. 25th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	7,802,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	473,000
East Indian ,, ,,	94,000
American ,, ,,	3,693,000
Other ,, ,,	130,000
Total Sales	4,000
East Indian Sales	200
Total Speculation	Nil
,, Export	Nil
East Indian Export	Nil
,, ,, Stock	29,000
,, ,, Forwarded	1,000
,, ,, Actual Export	Nil
,, ,, Imports	Nil
,, ,, Speculation	Nil
American Afloat	219,000
East Indian Afloat	11,000
Total Afloat	284,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 21st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—
,, Exports to Great Britain	3,000
,, ,, to Continent	13,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	Nominal
Demand Bills	14½
Silver Commercial Bars	4.25.50
	101½

New York, Jan. 22nd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	23,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	70,000
,, ,, to Continent	36,000
Futures at New York Mar.	23.52—23
,, ,, May	22.31—16
,, ,, July	21.35—29
Spot Cotton at New York	27.25—60
,, ,, Orleans	27.60—76
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	24.20-15
,, ,, May	22.33—14
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	Nominal
Demand Bills	14½
Silver Commercial Bars	4.75.50
	101½

New York, Jan. 23rd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	—
,, Exports to Great Britain	8,000
,, ,, to Continent	5,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	Nominal
Demand Bills	14½
Silver Commercial Bars	4.75.75
	101½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Jan. 23rd.

Bar Silver Spot 48 7/16

Tone:—Quiet.—Alteration is anticipated owing to lower American freights.

GINNERS' REPORT.

Washington, Jan. 23rd.

The United States Census Bureau gives 11,052,000 bales as being ginned up to the 16th January 1919.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COT

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 1.

Rumours were afloat this morning regarding the New York close of Thursday, but nothing definite was known. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 575 for Fully Good Broach April-May and advanced to Rs. 584-5. After touching Rs. 581 there was an improvement to Rs. 588-9, and fluctuations then occurred between Rs. 588 and Rs. 584. At about 4 p.m., the rate was Rs. 584½. The market at Colaba opened at Rs. 584 and improved to Rs. 585-86, and after further fluctuations closed as under.

Ready cotton continues quiet with little enquiry.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May	—	585
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	March	—	554
Fine M. G. Oomras	"	—	524

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 31st Jan. 1919.

Cotton	14,733 bales.
Wheat	13,862 Cwts.
Linseed	2,609 ,,
Rape, etc.	106 ,,
Gingelly seed	215 ,,
Poppyseed	24 ,,
Groundnuts	811 ,,
Castorseed	317 ,,
Rice	85,267 ,,
Myrabollams	4,174 ,,
Cottonseed	2,555 ,,
Mowraseed	30 ,,
Gram	5,824 ,,
Jowar	Nil
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

ESTIMATED STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 31st August, 1918	760 000
Receipts from 1st September 1918 to 30th Jan. 1919	572,000
Shipments from 1st September 1918 to 30th Jan. 1919	1,632,000
Afloat in harbour	236,000
	1,396,000
Sent up-country by rail	51,000
	1,316,000
Estimated Mill consumption from 1st September 1918 to 30th Jan. 1919	410,000
Stock in all hands, including Exports and Mills on 30th Jan. 1919	906,000

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Feb. 1st—5-30 p.m.

Ready.	Ready Terms: Rs. as. p.	Mail Delivery: Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	76 0 0	11 6 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-80	76 0 0	11 6 0
,, Karachi Bazaar	76 0 0	11 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 12 0	11 4 0
,, Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	12 4 0
Linseed Brown Bold	12 12 0	13 4 0
,, Thin	12 8 0	13 0 0
Teaseed White 45-15	100 0 0	— —
,, Gajar 75-35	95 0 0	— —
,, Gajar 50-55	90 0 0	— —
,, Black	85 0 0	— —
Poppyseed, White	15 0 0	15 8 0
Groundnut	98 0 0	— —
Mowraseed	7 4 0	7 8 0
Barley	45 0 0	7 4 0
Castorseed	60 0 0	12 12 0
Forwards	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May	9 10 0	
Linseed May	14 0 0	

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 1st.

	Rate per 1-6: Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	1 0 4
Shapurji No. 10	1 0 0
Simplex No. 10	0 15 8
Currimbhais No. 12½	1 0 12
Light Horses No. 64	0 13 12

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb 1st

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15/16
Bank Demand	1 6 0
Bank Acceptances 2 m/s.	1 6 0½
Fcs. Demand	193
American Dollars	240
Hongkong	216½
Shanghai	334
Japan	145½
Singapore	157

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Feb. 1.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 29-8-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 11/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 194.
Credit 8msd/a Fr. 201-8.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 144-12.
60 D/st. Japan Rs. 142-4.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 219.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 338.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 167.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 91.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 98-12.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 89.
4 per cent. Terminable loan 95.
3½ per cent. Paper 75.
4½ per cent. Post Trust long dated 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 83.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 83.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 92.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

There were no transactions in the Share Market as it was the first day of the February settlement.

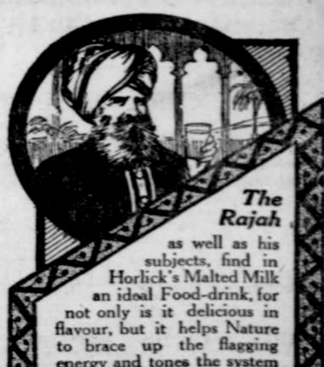
The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—
Madhowji 2,065, Fazulbhoy 695, Simplex 667-8, Bombay United 865, Shapurji 121-4, Tata Old Deferred 1,095.

IMPORTANT MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Best English Lathes from 6" to 28"
Heavy type Planing Machines.
Pulley Turning Lathes
Radial Drilling Machines.
Middle Size Drilling Machines.
Robinson's Wood Planing Machines
Wooden Lathes.
Derrick's Crane.
Wheel Cutting Machines.
Looms from 24" to 60" of Standard English Make.
Spinning Machineries of all descriptions.
Gins & Cotton Presses.
Complete sets of Electric Installations for 30 lights.
Diesel Oil Engine of 80 B.H.P.
Paxman's Steam Engine of 300 B.H.P

For further particulars and prices apply to

E. K. PALIA & CO.
75-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY



The Rajah

as well as his subjects, find in Horlick's Malted Milk an ideal Food-drink, for not only is it delicious in flavour, but it helps Nature to brace up the flagging energy and tones the system completely.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

is packed in Glass Bottles, made in 3 sizes.

Can be obtained of all Stores and Bazaars in the East. No cooking, add water only

CLEANING AND LAUNDRY WORK IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.,
HAMAM STREET, FORT
BOMBAY.

Beware! of Influenza
Take advantage of Bombay experience.
DR. COOPER'S
"Chiretta" Tablets have done much good and are in great demand all over.
Daily use of same is the Surest Preventive against Malaria and Influenza.
Bot. of 100 tablets annas 12.
Dr. Cooper's Ague Mixture is known for its marvellous curative effects and has experienced no failure
Bot. of 9 doses annas 12.
THE TABLET Mfg. Co.,
182, (v), *Ripon Road, Bombay.*

FREE! FREE!!

A most, beautiful, coloured, picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1919 is sent on receipt of an one-anna stamp but a Calendar without picture is sent free on application.
RAJVAID SRI RAMANDAS JI KAVIRAJ.
(A) *152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.*

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C. 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 1th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES bottle-shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments Repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 11. Telegrams: "Gundisan."

BLUE BLACK INK PILL BEST WITH MARKET ONE PILL MAKE A INK POT

Price:—One gross (144 pills) Green Ink As. 15 per gross. Red Ink Re. 1-6-0 per gross. Diamond Blue Black As. 15 per gross. The pills are sent in nice box per gross. Postage As. 4 in each.

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,
15/3, Laksmi Dutt's Lane,
Bahbbazar, P. O., CALCUTTA.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the virile power and rectifies all urinary disorders. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only (13s. 4d.) Postage extra. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar, India.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

7TH EXTRA MEETING.

FORWARD III WINS THE EPSOM PLATE.

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

A large gathering witnessed the running of the Seventh Extra Meeting at Mahaluxmi on Saturday. A cool breeze made the weather ideal. The usual seven events on the programme were gone through, of which four were for Arabs and three for Walers. The fields were large throughout especially in the Arab events. The Epsom, however, saw only a field of seven out which reduced place betting to only two horses. The dividends returned were not large as favourites mostly won. The public, however, received a rude shock when Red Ace which carried almost all the money in the first race failed.

The first race of the day was the 1st Division of the Bushire Plate in which Red Ace was heavily backed. A good deal of money went on Shahzada—Red Ace was considered a moral certainty and for the greater part of the journey he flattered his numerous supporters to fail at the last moment. Shahzada won easily from White Rose and America placed fourth.

The 2nd Division of the same plate was won by Krushan who simply flew in the straight to win pulling up by eight lengths. From all appearances he will be hard to beat in the Melton Plate.

All Bombay seem to have known about Memento who won easily and returned a poor dividend in the Bathurst Plate—an event of 7 furlongs for horses in the 3rd Division. Glass Rock on whom Ruiz had the mount was heavily backed but failed miserably all the way. Checkmate another favourite made no show in the race. Fine Trout ran well in spite of the distance and the heavy weight.

The public was let down badly in the 2nd Division of the Harbour Plate when Innocence and Taj, the two favourites, failed. Innocence placed a bad third. Shatra well ridden by O'Brien and Financier by Bowley dead heated for the first place. It was a large field and the finish was the best of the day.

The Epsom Plate which was the fourth event of the day was also the most important. A small field paraded in which Llangeinor, in spite of his failure in the Ascot Plate last Wednesday, was made the first favourite with Mazboot second in demand. We understand that Easton, had just returned from hospital, where he was laid up for more than three weeks. In spite of this he rode a creditable race on Mazboot. Perhaps the start was responsible for his failure as he had to cover a lot of ground in the straight. Forward III had the advantage of a flying start and was fully four lengths ahead of Mazboot at the 4th furlong.

Gladiator the valuable gelding of Mr. M. Goculdass won the York Plate after an exciting race with Penny Pie who led all the way. Birthday Clothes, the fancy of a host of supporters, place third. She ran in a disappointing manner.

The last race of the day was won by Ferry Boat which was a street corner tip. He brought gladness to the heart of many who had supported him. This fine pony is reckoned to be one of the fastest sprinters in the 2nd Division of Arabs. It will be remembered that in Poona he beat Khundil easily. Argonaut secured the second place while the much talked of Tit Bits ran nowhere.

Buckley was thrown down in the 2nd race. He must have received a good shaking as he was brought in in the Ambulance and took no further part in the subsequent events. We hear that Bullock is seriously ill in hospital with cholera which is most unfortunate as two years ago he was attacked by small-pox and went through a serious illness. It is to be hoped that he will speedily recover. Among the new jockeys who rode on Saturday were C. Borden and H J. Meaking two smart horsemen who have done well in Calcutta.

It has been remarked that most people at the races fight shy of the refreshment lounge through fear of Cholera. There should however be no fear in this respect as the management is very careful to serve the public after taking every precaution against infection.

Details:—

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July, 1918, direct from the country of foaling. 14 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. N.B.—Landing Allowance Clause in General Condition does not apply. Penalties—Winners once, 7lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs.

Mr. Heath's SHAHZADA, 8-12, Ruiz 1
Mr. S. D. Magrabi's WHITE ROSE, 7-10, Lynch 2
Mr. D. Acre's RED ACE, 8-12, Barnett 4
Messrs. S. N. Mahomed and A. Nanjee's AMERICA, 8-4, Fahad 0
Mr. A. A. Hohally's Rao, 8-12, Easton 0
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Loyalty, 8-8, Trenoweth 0
Mr. Dudley's Memory, 8-8, Malone 0
Mr. Shookraga Mahmood's Red Gold, 8-4, Bowley 0
Mr. A. K. Esa's Mauser, 8-4, Purtoosingh
Messrs. S. R. A. Dahab and M. Shaffy's Muktar, 8-0, Mujeed 0
Mr. Jeeva Nasir Patel's Jamnagar, 8-0, Dhondi 0
Mr. Abdul Karim Saleh's Take Care, 8-0, (ed. 8-2), Barden 0
Mr. Ebrahim Kadam's Peace Day, 8-0, Buckley 0
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's Minstrel, 7-10, Morris
Messrs. Abdulla Mana and Shroff's The Ark, 7-6 (ed. 7-8), Harrison .....
Did not run:—Mumtaz 8 0.

The race:—The field was sent away to a fair start. Red Ace at once assumed command from White Rose, America and Shahzada. There was little change for the first 5 furlongs when Red Ace began to tire and was joined by White Rose before the field reached the turn in the straight, White Rose had the measure of Red Ace and was making a bid for victory, when Shahzada ably ridden got through the leaders before the public stands and won a splendid race by a neck, 2½ lengths, 3½ lengths.

First favourite Red Ace, second Shahzada.

Time:—1 min. 25 4/5 secs.

Trainer:—T. Ferguson (Jr.).

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win, Rs. 39
Places, Rs. 12-8. Rs. 23 and Rs. 11-8.

Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win, Rs. 20-8
Places, Rs. 7, Rs. 14 and Rs. 5-8.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July, 1918, direct from the country of foaling. 14 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs. W.I. N.B.—Landing Allowance Clause in General Condition does not apply. Penalties—Winners once, 7lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs.

Mr. Downe's KRUSHAN, 8-12, Barnett ... 1
Mr. Shookraga Mahmood's TIGER, 8-8, Trenoweth 2
Messrs. Khalaf bin Saif and Syed Ahmed's DUBLIN, 8-4, Bowley 3
Messrs. M. Shaffi and Jawad Mahomed's GOLSHAN, 8-12, J. R. Flynn 4
Mr. S. D. Magrabi's Solid Silver (late Belfast), 8-12, Burn 0
Messrs. Yusuff Sheriff and Sangar bin Lafta's Anarchist, 8-12, Hardy 0
Mr. Arnold's Hurricane, 8-12, Malone 0
Messrs. Abdoola Mana and M. Nusserwanjee's Gold Cup, 8-8, Harrison 0
Mr. Sneff bin Gazal's Dunbar, 8-8, Ruiz ... 0
Mr. Pine's Deal Wood, 8-8, Easton 0
Mr. A. M. Abba's Governor, 8-8, Buckley 0
Mr. Felice's Kitchener, 8-8, Mujeed 0
Mr. Esmail Mahomed's Amber, 8-0, Purtoosingh 0
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Ebrahim Deeb's Home Bird, 7-6, Collis 0
Mr. G. H. Ally's Proud Boy, 7-6, White 0
Did not run:—Domineer, 8-12.

The race:—Gold Cup broke the line first followed by Golshan, Dublin and Krushan, Golshan fell back at the 2nd furlong post, Gold Cup followed suit before they had reached the turn. Krushan then went to the front to win in a common canter by 8 lengths. Tiger, Dublin and Golshan fought for the 2nd and 3rd places. The race became a procession by the time the field reached the turn. Krushan won by 2½ lengths, second and third, 5½ lengths.

Governor fell down at the turn, throwing Buckley off, he was brought in an ambulance the horse returned riderless and was found to be dead lame.

Time:—1 min. 24 3/5 secs.

Trainer:—Mahomed Jamal.

First favourite Krushan

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win. Rs. 17,
Places, Rs. 14, Rs. 33 and Rs. 27.

Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win, Rs. 8;
Places, Rs. 6, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 14.

THE BATHURST PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. E. L. F. DeSoysa's, MEMENTO 9-3, Trenoweth 1
Mr. S. D. Magarabee's FINE TROUT, 9-11, Harrison 2
Mr. J. K. Irani's ARLES, 7-8, Lynch 3
Mr. S. A. Wahed's SAUNTERER, 7-2, White 4
Mr. A. J. DeSouza's Claim A. 9-10, Collis 0
Mr. Downe's Serbia, 8-12, Barnett .....
Mr. T. Tejpal's Glass Rock, 8-11, Ruiz .....
Mr. T. Tejpal's Explosive, 7-7, Dhondi .....
Mr. Noble's Checkmate, 8-7, Burn 0
Mrs. D. C. Robinson's Dollet, 8-2, J. R. Flynn 0
Mr. D. C. Cooper's Rare Ruby, 7-12, O'Brien 0
Mr. M. Goculdas' Sunglare, 7-9, Purtoosingh 0
Mrs. G. Molini's Kit Grey Leg, 6-9, Japheth 0
Did not run:—Servian 9-2, Negligee 7-7, South Star 7-6, Lucky Thought 7-3, Arras 6-7.

The Race:—From a very indifferent start in which Serbia and Kit Grey Leg were left badly, Arles set the pace with Saunterer running second Memento third and Fine Trout fourth. There was no change for the first 6 furlongs, at the turn Memento joined Arles. Fine Trout drew level with the leaders. Before the 2nd enclosure stands, these three made a fine race near home Memento winning in the last few strides by the narrow margin of a neck 1 length, 1 length.

Memento was first favourite, Serbia and Checkmate second favourites.

Time:—1 min. 32 secs.

Trainer:—T. Redfern.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 37.
Place Rs. 18, Rs. 79-8, Rs. 79-8.

Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 20-8.
Places Rs. 9-8, Rs. 32, Rs. 42.

THE HARBOUR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 750; second, Rs. 300; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's FINANCIER, 8-3, Bowley 1*
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's SHATRA, 8-8, O'Brien 1*
Mr. Heath's INNOCENCE, 8-12, Barnett 3
Messrs. S. R. Wahab and M. Shaffi's TAJ, 8-12, Ruiz 4

*Dead Heat.

Mr. Bennett's Final Shot, 9-1, Burn 0
Mr. Syed Rashid's Competition, 8-12, Hardy 0
Mr. Syed Rashid's Winning Post, 8-12, Trenoweth 0
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's Sir Martin, 8-10, Easton 0
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's Viking, 7-5, Mujeed ... 0
Mr. H. W. Dixon's Bill Bailey, 8-9, W. Huxley 0
Mr. Moonin's Contest, 8-9, J. R. Flynn ... 0
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's Escort, 8-6, Collis 0
Mr. M. Goculdass' Axis, 8-6, Harrison 0
Mr. M. Goculdass' Amity, 8-0, Purtoosingh
Mr. Manesche Shahin's Harrington, 8-3, Japheth 0
Mr. Lucoque's Last Day, 8-2, Coe 0
Mr. Hesan's Little John, 8-0, Morris 0
Mr. Pitt's Red Tape, 7-12, Borden 0
Mr. Habib C. Fezi's Babil, 7-11, Malone ... 0
Mr. J. K. Irani's Counter Attack, 7-11, Lynch 0
Mr. Raimahomed Vazir's Bowery, 7-11, Dhondi 0
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's Rajputana, 7-8, White 0
Did not run:—Rockfeller 8-3, Frontino (late Blue Garter) 8-0, Baltic 7-13, Aligarh 7-7, Delhi 7-2, Boxer 7-2.

The Race:—As soon as the barrier rose Innocence jumped to the front with Little John and Financier as his closest attendants. The whole field was well bunched running very close. At the turn Taj joined the leaders. Financier challenged Innocence before the grand stands, and looked a winner until Shatra splendidly ridden came out of the bunch to dead-heated with Financier on the post. Dead-heat, ¾ length, short head.

Favourites Innocence and Taj, stakes divided.

Time:—1 min. 10 secs.

Trainers Owner and Dr. J. E. Bharucha.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 159 on Financier, Rs. 199-8 on Shatra. Place Rs. 59-8, Rs. 77-8 and Rs. 16-8.

Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 46 on Financier. Rs. 93 on Shatra; Places Rs. 24, Rs. 31 and Rs. 9.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 7,500; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,250. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr. M. Goculdas's FORWARD III., 7-13, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. C. N. Wadia's MAZBOOT, 7-9, Easton 2
Mr. K. Shinde's BLACK WALNUT, 7-12, Lynch 3
Messrs. Skelton and Peechey's LLANGEINOR, 9-6, Ruiz 4
Mr. R. R. S.'s Silver Balm, 8-12, Collis ... 0
Mr. R. R. S.'s Patric, 8-6, Coe 0
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Ardvreck, 8-11, Bowley 0
Did not run:—Foolish Fancy 7-11.

The race:—The start was very poor Ardvreck suffered most, and practically took no part in the race, Black Walnut and Forward III. were first to get into their strides, Black Walnut was moving very fast and entered the straight first, Forward III. caught the leader in the straight, looking an easy winner when Mazboot who did not get off well at the start challenged very strongly before the public stands, and was unfortunate to lose by ½ a length, ¾ length, 4 lengths.

Favourites Llangeinor, Mazboot and Black Walnut.

Time:—1 min. 14 4/5 secs.

Trainer:—A. Hoyt.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 93-8.
Place Rs. 35-8, Rs. 21.

Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 37.
Place Rs. 13, Rs. 10.

THE YORK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 600. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. M. Goculdass' GLADIATOR, 8-8, Huxley 1
Mr. Pine's PENNY PIE, 8-5, Harrison ... 2
Aga Coochick Shah's BIRTHDAY CLOTHES, 8-0, Purtoosingh 3
Mr. Downe's TREDDLE, 8-6, Barnett 4
Messrs. S. D. Sethna and Frank's Francis Armand, 9-5, Meeking .....
Miss H. F. Petit's Screamer, 9-4, Bowley ...
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's Enchantment, 7-5, Morris .....
Mr. Kelso's Miss Rollestone, 8-4, Collis .....
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Athlete, 7-12, J. R. Flynn 0
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's Dress, 7-7, Japheth .....
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Javelin (late Bedspread), 7-2, Lynch 0
Did not run:—County Cricket 8-13.

The Race:—Penny Pie shot out of the machine when the starter sent them away. He was closely pursued by Birthday Clothes, Treddle and Enchantment. Gladiator was running fifth. At the 2nd furlong post Gladiator moved up into 2nd position. When they came into the straight Penny Pie looked a certain winner, but Gladiator capably handled won on the post by half a length, neck, 1 length 4 length.

Favourites Birthday Clothes and Penny Pie.

Time:—1 min. 40 secs.

Trainer:—A. Hoyt.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 82-8.
Places Rs. 19, Rs. 15, Rs. 17-8.

Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 35-8.
Places Rs. 10, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 8-8.

THE HARBOUR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 750; second, Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Mr. A. K. Dakayel's FERRY BOAT, 9-0, Ruiz 1
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's ARGONAUT, 8-4, Trenoweth 2
Mr. George's CHRYSANTHEMUM, 7-9, Morris 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' MECHANIC, 9-2, W. Huxley 4
Mr. Guthrie's Tit Bits, 9-1, Bowley .....
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Holme's Battleaxe (late Investment), 8-12, Purtoosingh .....
Messrs. Fahad bin Saif and T. V. Shoroff's Aladdin, 8-11, Mujeed .....
Mr. Syed Rashid's Medallion, 8-10, Hardy ...
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's Dhaidan, 8-6, Malone .....
Mrs. J. E. D. Langley's Rare Find, 8-6, Barnett .....
Mr. A. F. Brigstocke's Subeh Pasha, 8-6, Japheth .....
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Resident, 8-5, Fahad
Mr. R. R. S.'s Natal, 8-2, Collis .....
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Madras, 7-13, Lynch
Capt. R. H. Paddeld's Grey Beauty (late Early Bird), 7-9, White .....
Mr. Aga Mirza Ahmed's Wazir, 7-7, Easton
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's Fareed (late Saood), 7-4, Harrison .....
Did not run:—Bayonet 9-0, Grey Stone 8-2, Arabistan 8-2, Justice 7-4.

The race:—The field got off well together, Ferry Boat was quickest out, Argonaut, Tit Bits and Mechanic followed on his heels and they were well bunched up in the straight. Ferry Boat stayed the vigorous challenge of Argonaut on the post by half a length, 1 length, 1 length.

Favourite:—Ferry Boat.

Time:—1 min. 8 2/5 secs.

Trainer:—Owner.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 36-8:
Places Rs. 18-8, Rs. 29 and Rs. 259-8.

Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 20;
Places Rs. 9-8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 112.

GRIEVANCE OF GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You will be rendering really a very great service to the clerical staff of the Government Dockyard if you will very kindly publish the following in your widely read paper.

Commodore N. F. J. Wilson deserves the best thanks of the Bombay public for having faced the situation in a statesmanlike manner and thus brought the strike to an end thereby stemming the tide of the epidemic to some extent.

The Government of India having sanctioned after 2½ years' time a revised scale of pay, proposals were put up before the Assistant Director by the several subordinate Officers of the Dockyard in connection with their respective departments. In making the proposals an unheard of proceedure bordering upon cruelty has been followed and it is against that procedure that I appeal to the sense of justice of Commodore Wilson to set matters right and to see that no permanent incumbent suffers by way of supercession. The procedure is quite opposed to all Rules and Regulations prescribed for regulating promotions.

To cope with war work a large number of men were employed on temporary posts on higher salaries, the justification for higher salaries being temporary nature of posts. In the proposals submitted the temporary men have been put down over permanent men the justification being the temporary men are in receipt of higher salaries. Now, Sir, if to promote a temporary man of only four years' service without any better qualification to Rs. 150 over the heads of permanent men and to promote a permanent incumbent of 20 years' service to only Rs. 100 is not cruelty then what can it be? One such instance would have been connived at but there are many more such. The extraordinary procedure complained of not only deprives the clerks of their legitimate increase but mars their future prospects as well. I need hardly point out that supercession without jusification should always be deprecated for it tends to discourage the spirit of willing and efficient service and causes a good deal of soreness.

In fairness to Commodore Wilson I say that he is quite unaware of the procedure in question, having entrusted the questions re. establishment to the Assistant Director. May I therefore request Commodore Wilson through the medium of your journal to do the needful in the matter and relieve the clerical staff from their present distress arising out of the injustice complained of and the food prices problem which needs no discussion here in view of the Labour Unrest throughout India.—Yours, etc.,

P. T. O.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

THE LUCKNOW SPRING MEETING.

THIRD DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 1.

To-day's races being the last of the Spring Meeting attracted an enormous crowd. The stands were filled to overflowing. Sir Harcourt Butler was present throughout. The weather was splendid and the event of the day, the Civil Service Cup, excited tremendous interest. Lord Grey was fancied by punters, also Lady Bunny, and Avanti's win was a distinct surprise, the betting on Avanti having been 3 to 1 against. The Civil Service of the U. P. was "At Home" to their friends.

Details:—

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance furlongs.

Thakur Sripal Singh's LEE LAD, 9-3, Flynn
Mr. Ahmad's AMALGAM, 7-1, Melsom .....
Mr. Alibo's CHEEKY GIRL, 8-0, Pullin .....
Also ran:—Wood Nymph and First Chance.

Betting:—Evens Cheeky Girl, 2 to 1 Lee Lad, fours Wood Nymph and fives Amalgam.

The race:—Passing three furlongs, Amalgam forged ahead, but could not overtake, Lee Lad.

Won by a short head, three lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 3 secs.

THE SECUNDRABAGH'S PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Patiala's RED DUKE, 10-5, Trahan .....
Col. Wallis' RED VIRGIN, 7-5, Northmore 2
Thakur Sripal Singh's SARFARAZ, 9-8, Flynn 3
Also ran:—Black Friar, Black Prince and Hard Up.

Betting:—Three to two against Sarfaraz, 3 to 1 Red Duke, 5 to 1 Red Virgin, longer odds the others.

The race:—Black Prince was the first to get away. Sarfaraz then came up with Red Virgin and Red Duke behind the latter; put on a tremendous spirit and passed the leader.

Won by 1½ lengths, 2½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 9 1/5 secs.

THE FORNES CUP.—Distance 2½ miles—over steeplechase course.

Lieut. Dillon's THE BARON, 10-10, Major Kerans 1
Capt. Stanley Thompson's TURBULENT, 11-0, Capt. Barnard .....
Capt. Fleming's RED LUCIFER, 10-1, Capt. Burridge 3
Also ran:—May Flower, Lerna, Magpie and Hope Deferred.

Betting:—Evens The Baron, 2 to 1 Turbulent, fives May Flower, 7 and 25 the rest.

The race:—This was the most exciting race. Half-way round May Flower was displaced by Magpie. At six furlongs The Baron and Red Lucifer came to the front. Turbulent came along and displaced. Red Lucifer, but could not reach The Baron.

Won by 3 lengths; 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—5 mins. 7 3/5 secs.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Sirdar Sant Singh and Mr. Lewi's AVANTI, 7-6, Northmore .....
Messrs. Fitch and J. B. Scott's LORD GREY, 7-13, Flynn .....
Maharaja Scindia of Gwalion's SYMPTOMS, 11-5, Trahan .....
Also ran:—Lady Bunny, Torlene, Little Wonder, Miss Twistum, Lady Lyric and Mundera.

Betting:—Five to four against Lord Grey, 4 to 1 Lady Bunny, 10 to 1 Symptoms, bigger odds the rest.

The race:—The field got away level. Munderah soon fell behind, the others following in a perfect line. Round the turn Lord Grey showed up, with Symptoms and Avanti behind. Avanti came along strong opposite the second enclosure and passed the leader.

Won by 3 lengths; a neck between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 17 2/5 secs.

THE PATIALA CUP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Alibo's STEPASIDE c.a. Pullin 1
Mr. Bartlett's CAUTION, 7-2, Northmore 2
Mr. Thomas' BEAUVOIR, 8-9, Flynn 3
Also ran:—Le Soleil, Taranin and Diana.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Le Soleil, three to one Beauvoir, four to one Stepaside, longer odds the rest.

The race:—Diana led at first, till the three furlongs, when Stepaside overtook her with Cauldron behind. Then Cauldron shot out and passed Diana, but could not catch up Stepaside.

Won by a short head, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 31 secs.

After the Patiala Cup his Honour Sir Harcourt Butler presented the different cups to the winners.

THE LABANTI CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. Hari Shanker and Raja Ram Phargava's SELIM, 6-4, Northmore 1
Mr. Bennett's MUBROOK, 7-12, Rose 2
Col. Desaraj Urs' FUSILIER, 7-13, Meek 3
Also ran:—Solar Star, Garland, Paradise, Burg, Hurman and Pharoah.

Betting:—1½ against Selim, two Mubrook, fives Garland and Hurman, longer odds the rest.

The race:—Mubrook showed first after the bend with Selim and Fusilier behind Selim put on a spurt and won easily.

Won by 3½ lengths, 3 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 55½ secs.

RACE MEETINGS.

Calcutta Extra Meetings, February 5, 8, 15, 22 and March 1.

Bombay Races, February 8, 12, 15, 19 and 22.

Bombay Extra Meetings, March 1 and 8.

Meerut Spring Meetings March 4, 6 and 8.

Barrackpore Spring Meetings March 15 22, 26, 29 and April 5.

Gwalior Spring Meetings March 22, 24 and 26.

Rawal Pindi Spring Meetings, March 25, 27 and 29.

It will be noticed that there are some clashing of dates. Stables that are engaged at Gwalior will not be able to attend at the Rawal Pindi function.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 4.

Urgent meeting of Council of Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Presidency Association Rooms, 6 p.m.

Mr. E. Ewbank's lecture to women on "The cooperative movement in cities," Women's Branch Depot, Mayo Road, 5-30 p.m.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per S. S. Peking Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.

Mails for Seychelles, Laurenzo, Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo close at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 7.

G. I. P. Byculla Michanics' Institute dance at 9-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre, Laura Guerite, at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Empire Theatre, Cinema at 6.30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

BAND AT PRINCESS GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway, Bn. (I. D. F.) will play at the P. V. Mary Gymkhana, this evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

KHOJA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

Last month the number of patients treated in this Dispensary were as under:—Women 205, Children 338, Total 1,143.

A LECTURE ON MUSIC.

Under the auspices of the Teachers' Association of Bombay, a lecture with demonstrations on the teaching of Indian music, will be delivered by Mr. N. B. Divetia at St. Xavier's College Hall, to-morrow at 6 p.m.

LECTURES TO WOMEN.

On Wednesday, the 5th instant, at 5-30 p.m., in the Women's Branch Depot, Mayo Road, a lecture will be given by Mr. R. Embank, I.C.S., (Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the Bombay Presidency), on "The Co-operative movement in cities." Lady Scott will preside.

LADY WILLINGDON'S HOSTEL FOR WOMEN.

The members of the Building Committee of the Y. W. C. A. publish the following (third) list of donations to the Lady Willingdon's Hostel for Women, and wish to tender their best thanks to the donors:—

Previously acknowledged Rs. 1,35,848; The Hon. Justice and Mrs. Marten, Rs. 1,000; C. N. Wadia, Esq., Rs. 1,000; The Hon. Mr. S. J. Gillum, Rs. 250; Vithal R. Mundhe, Esq., Rs. 150; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Petit, Rs. 150; Sir John Heaton, Rs. 100; Lady Scott, Rs. 150; Lady Reed, Rs. 100; Vusonjee Curumsey, Esq., Rs. 100; Mrs. Dexter Davison, Rs. 100; E. M. Hughman, Esq., Rs. 100; A. F. Kindersley, Esq., Rs. 50; Messrs. Ralli Bros. Rs. 50; Lieut.-Col. B. S. Ward, Rs. 25; A. Colonel from Mespot, Rs. 15; Rs. 139,188.

RTH LEPER ASYLUM.

The President, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations to the Asylum during the months of October, November and December, 1918:—

Dr. A. L. Nair, Rs. 100; Messrs. K. M. Naranjee and Co, Rs. 100; Mr. Haridas Bhimji, Rs. 51; Messrs. Nadirshaw and Co., (Simla), Rs. 31-4; Mr. Raghunath Kalianji, Rs. 25; Mr. B. K. Ghose, on behalf of the Indian Staff of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ld., Rs. 10; Mr. G. K. Gorakshanker, Rs. 10; The Manager, Urmila Devi Charities, Rs. 10; Mr. Cassinath Dewjee Dhuru, Rs. 5; Mr. Ratilal T. Sodha, Rs. 2; Mr. P. J. Thornton, Re. 1.

Sweets from:—Messrs Shah Korsi Ladha; Shet Hemraj Khaisi, Shah Dhanji Khimji, Joomabhai Sarif Khoja, Shah Rawji Raghawji, Tokarsi Jiwraj, Tribhowandas Dayabhai, Shah Kanji Khimsi, Shah Tokarsi Moolji and Co., Palan Virji, Tejsi Ladha, Shah Umarsi Madan, Hirji Moolji and Co., Mrs. Radhabai Moroba Patil, and Dr. A. L. Nair.

Rice, Dall and Flour from:—Messrs. Shah Jethabhai Kallianji and Maneckji Jethabhai Wardhaman.

CATHOLIC RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Catholic Relief Committee are distributing free cholera mixtures at the following centres:—

Lower Colaba.—Mr. F. Cardozo, Government Telegraphs, (Retired).
Colaba Causeway.—Mrs. J. Selwyn, Harbour View; Mr. J. A. Saldanha, Old White House, next to Leopold and Co.
Fort.—Mr. M. S. Vas, Hummum Street.
Kalbadevi Road.—Messrs. L. M. Furtado and Co., Mr. T. E. Ferro, Moos Building.
Cavel.—Rev. Fr. M. D'Sa, Mr. Condorcet D'Souza, Mrs. A. Rebeiro, Dr. J. A. Collaco.
Dabul.—The Very Rev. Fr. J. N. Continho Vicar, Dabul Church, Mr. A. S. DeSouza, Associacao Goana Building.
Girgaum.—Mrs. Elizabeth Roche, Miss Lizzie Rowe, St. Teresa's School; Mr. L. Valladares, Khotachi Wadi.
Chowpatty.—Mrs. W. F. Pais, French Bridge.
Bellasis Road.—Mr. Alex. Tellis, Shivlal Mansions.
Byculla.—The Very Rev. the Vicar, Gloria Church; Dr. U. Mascarenhas, Gloria Church; Mr. Alex. A. Pais, Gloria Church; Mr. J. Almeida, Gloria Church; Mr. F. X. Affonso, Gloria Church.
Mazagon.—Mr. Alex. Pais, Nesbit Road; Mr. D. A. D'Souza, Bob's Building, Near Old Gloria Church.
Matharpakady.—Miss Lily Pinto, "Lion's Den."
Umarkhadi.—The Rev. Chaplain.
Dadar.—Dr. Peter Rodrigues.
Mahim.—The Rev. Vicar, Victoria Church.

S. S. CITY OF MARSEILLES.

The S. S. City of Marseilles, 8250 tons Captain Miller, arrived in Bombay from Liverpool on Sunday the 2nd instant with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

For Bombay:—First Class:—Alderman Alexander and Mrs. Carus, Mr. E. F. Allum, Mrs. A. O. Morgan, Miss M. E. Wood, Misses E. and A. Carus, Miss Miller, Mr. Willem Wm. De Regt., Mr. Pagett, Mr. E. J. Barton, Misses Hilda and Phyllis Daltry, Miss Cork, Miss Gillesple, Mrs. Kinlock and Child Mrs. A. Fowler, Sister Georgiana, Sister Margt. Monica, Mr. D. M. Inglis, Mrs. Leapman, Child, infl. and nurse, Mrs. Simmons and infant, Mrs. A. J. Wilcocks, Mrs. Cadell, Mrs. Bose, Mrs. Mackintosh, Mrs. St. J. Wright, 3 children and nurse, Mr. J. Prentice, Misses Kinlock, Miss M. Dundas, Mrs. Smith, Miss L. Pledge, Mrs. H. M. Rait Kerr, Lady Lowndes, 2 children and nurse, Miss K. Hunt, Mrs. A. Mayhew, Master J. L. and Miss F. J. Mayhew, Mrs. Branford, Mrs. Connor, Mr. Elliott, Rev. H. B. O'Hagan, Miss M. Crail-Lloyd, Miss Perree, Mr. Newman, Miss Hague, Mr. and Mrs. De Regt. and child, Sister H. Rind and child, Mr. Abe Sassoon, Deaconess Phoebe Bury, Deaconess K. Hall Hall, Frs. Smith, Miss E. Williams, Mrs. M. S. Hills, Mr. J. McLean Lashlan, Miss A. J. Schuitema, Miss B. K. Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. Ameer Ali, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Lomas, Mr. A. Whitworth, Mr. Wildredge, Mrs. E. E. Daltry, Mrs. Green Armitage, Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. S. Percival, Mrs. Rock, Mrs. Jardine and child, Mrs. Hancock Prentes, Mr. W. M. Hutcheson, Mrs. Geddis, 2 infants and nurse, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. and Miss Dyer, Mrs. Lodwick and infant, Mrs. Boyce, Mrs. Ker and child, Mrs. H. Carus, Mrs. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. M. De Cruz and 2 infants, Mrs. Hartley, Mrs. Cable's Nurse, Mrs. Cable and infant, Mrs. F. W. Straznack, Miss E. M. Jeffcott, Mrs. G. Nicholson, Miss E. Warwick (nurse) Mrs. Candy, Mrs. Forteath, Mrs. Alcock and child Mr. George Cooper, Mr. T. S. Macpherson, Miss Everett, Mrs. Vlasto, Mr. Clarke, Mrs. Caddy and nurse, and infant, Miss E. G. Barton, Mrs. Phillips, infant and nurse, Mr. Ralph Sassoon, Mrs. Carfield, Mrs. Woodford and child and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. H. Vogt and child, and Mrs. F. R. Powell and 2 children.

For Karachi.—Mr. A. M. Wright, Mrs. Copeland and Mrs. Beas.

For Bombay.—Second Class.—Mrs. Poole, 2 girls and boy, Mrs. Adams and girl, Mrs. Ada Thomas, 2 children and infant, Mr. L. Booth, Mr. Wm. Cosgrove, Mrs. Mary Will, Mrs. Stobie and daughters, Mrs. Langton and 2 children, Rev. and Mrs. L. Bevan Jones, Mr. J. N. Cosgrove, Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. A. K. Ali, Mr. S. V. Swami, Mr. David Black, Mr. P. C. Ghosh, Mr. Sahni, Mr. S. Rockby, Mr. E. O. Howell, Mr. E. P. Rouse, Mr. Khan, Mr. Udani, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Welch, Mr. Bose, Mrs. Wilson's boy, Mrs. Wilson and party, Mr. R. C. Lester, Mr Ali Khan and Dr. Filose.

For Karachi.—Second Class. Mr. H. S. Kahai and Mrs. Simmons' ayah.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

The market was fairly active to-day in all sections with more buyers for coal shares in evidence, while jute mill shares and industrials were well patronised. There was no special feature of interest in any section, but the general tone was one of steadiness and reviving confidence. The following were closing quotations:—

Coal.—Albion 23-12, Burrelia 5, Ghusick 23-8, Jainty West 28-12, Kasta 17-4, (fully paid), New Manbhoom 40-4, New Tetturya 16, Raneegunge 57-8, Samla Kendra 20-4, Sowardih 23-12.

Jute.—Auckland (ord.) 305, small lot, Budge-Budge 515, Craig 0-12, (prem.), Dalhousie 413, Gourepore 790, Gondalpara 1256-8, Howrah 32-4, Kamarhatty 636, Kanknarrah 590, Reliance 35-8, Waverley 13-12.

Miscellaneous.—Assam Saws 2-4, Bengal Brass 22-4, Britannia Brass 10-4, Buxa Forest Bye-Products 10-12, Cliveden Coke 17, Crawford and Co., 11-4, Diex Aye Rubber 11-4, India General 176-8, Kumardhubi Engineering 53-8 s.l., Premier Oil 17-8, Port Shipping 28-4, Standard Wagon 3 (prem).

Government Paper three-and-a-half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 74 to Rs. 74-8 and small lots at Rs. 74-12.

"SALT PRICES IN KANARA."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was much amused to read Mr. Masur's defence of his society. He cannot thus succeed in deluding the public. I should like to ask Mr. Masur how it is that prices of salt in Bombay, Goa, Shiroda and many other places, fell considerably as soon as war was over and how it is that prices in Kanara are being maintained at the same level, in spite of the fact that the cost of production at Sanikatta is much less than in other places and the out-turn of salt per acre greater. One of the objects of the society as stated in the bye-laws is to "bring 'cheap' salt within easy reach of the consumers." How is it that the society now charges more than 800 per cent of the cost of production per maund? If Mr. Masur's conscience is clear, why should he be afraid of the removal of the embargo on the importation of Goa salt? Why does not his brother. Rao Sahib Masur who is an energetic honorary co-operative organizer and who has got large pecuniary interest in the society try to organize co-operative societies amongst the "Agers" who are the actual workers on the salt-pans and thus to improve their almost hopeless economic conditions? I admit the producer's birth-right to sell his own commodity but only "at reasonable prices" as intended—in the bye-laws, and not certainly at a rate detrimental to public interest. We have no objection even if the society charges '100' per cent. of the cost of production but 800 per cent. is totally unjustifiable. If the society has got any conscience, it ought not to lose sight of one of its objects, namely to "bring 'cheap' salt within easy reach of the consumers."—Yours, etc.,

REASON.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 2.

The only rain reported is a moderate fall at Gopalpur. Unsettled conditions persist in Persia and are spreading slowly eastward in Persia and are spreading slowly eastward.

Forecast:—A few falls in Orissa and adjoining districts.

PROPOSED REPRESSIVE LEGISLATION.

BOMBAY'S PROTEST.

Under the joint auspices of the Home Rule Leagues a public meeting was held yesterday under the presidency of the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to protest against the proposed Rowlatt Bill. A message of sympathy was received from Sir Hormusji Wadya and Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta was present. Resolutions were passed protesting against the proposed measure.

A detailed report of the proceedings will appear in our issue of to-morrow.

PROTEST FROM ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 2.

Under the auspices of the Allahabad Home Rule League a public meeting was held this evening with the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru in the chair to condemn the proposed Rowlatt legislation. Mr. B. G. Horniman, editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" and Mr. Syud Hossain, editor of the "Independent" were among the speakers.

Mr. Horniman sumarised the various repressive measures enacted since the war and explained the provisions of the proposed legislation which, he said, was meant to take away from the subjects their liberties and strongly urged that determined steps should be taken to stop it from being passed into law.

BILLS DENOUNCED BY NAGPUR PUBLIC.

"CONTRARY TO FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF LAW."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 1.

A crowded public meeting was held in the Town Hall to protest against the two Bills based upon the recommendation of the Rowlatt Committee to be introduced in the Imperial Council. Mr. M. K. Padhye, presided,

Mr. Padhye in his speech dwelt with general reasons against the Bills, at the same time thanking Government for giving people an opportunity to express their views on the bills. He admitted the regrettable state of crimes and conspiracies, but pleaded that the conduct of the people during the period of the war required different treatment. During the war, he said, the whole country supported Government passively and actively. The loyalty of the people was tested during the war. Even the revolutionaries stayed their hands. The expectations of the people were raised. They were expecting, as the Congress and the League showed, that they would get something of self-determination, whether they get as much as the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme gives or as much as the Moderates or others demand. He said that the Government, like padagogues of old, seem to believe that the rod is the only corrective. The order of passing laws at any rate may be reversed. Let reforms go before repression. Let them wait till they see the effects of the reforms and if they find conspiracies again croping up they will get popular sanction for such measures. Political crimes will be met by political remedies only. Freedom and confidence will alone do away with bitterness. The circumstances did not justify the measure. Law without justification will not get popular sanction and will not, therefore, be effective. It will produce bitterness and passive resistance and bring about a state of things which the enemies of the country only will desire to bring about. Revolutionaries, in order to jusuify their action will involve innocents and succeed in bringing Government into contempt. In conclusion, the president said that the British Government will suffer being classed with many Native States, where the elements of British law and courts do not very much find favour.

The president then called upon speakers to move the following resolution, which was carried unanimously among loud cheers:—

"That this meeting of the citizens of Nagpur views with intense alarm the two bills based upon the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee to be introduced in the Imperial Council and earnestly requests the Viceroy to stop their introduction, inasmuch as the said bills are (a) extremely drastic in character and contrary to the fundamental principles of law, (b) against the inherent rights of the people, the right of speech, of action, movement and association, (c) calculated to put in the hands of the executive unrestrained and uncontrolled power counter to the declarations to grant responsible government to the people in India, (d) sure to hinder healthy development of public life essential for full discussion of Reforms and for the successful carrying out of the provisions of the reforms."

Another resolution requesting non-official members of the Imperial Council to stand by the people in protecting their inherent rights of free speech, movements, action and association and to make a unanimous protest against the introduction of the bills and to oppose them even to the extent of withdrawing from the Council was also proposed and carried.

A PROTEST FROM SHIKARPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

SHIKARPUR, Feb. 2.

A public meeting held under the auspices of the local Home Rule League protested emphatically against the introduction of the Sedition Bills, as being objectionable and unnecessary and calculated to create unrest and discontentment. The meeting requested the Viceroy to reject the Bills.

The meeting was also of opinion that the local house-tax was obnoxious, inquitous and ought not to be fastened on Shikarpur, and requested the Municipality to vote unanimously against its imposition.

Donations received towards the Indian Red Cross Fund up to the 24th January amount to Rs. 35,76,124.

MARRIAGES WITH ALIENS.

PROTEST MEETING OF PARSIS.

The question of Parsi-alien marriages which has been agitating the mind of the Parsi community for a long time past, appears to have revived once more in Bombay. It will be remembered that in pursuance of a requisition, made by 8,000 signatories, to the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet Funds, the latter had convened a meeting of the Parsi Anjuman on the 28th July last. There were several resolutions proposed to be submitted to that meeting. One of which deprecated the unions of Parsi females with "Juddin" ("alien") males, stating that such unions were harmful to the best inferests of the community. Another resolution declared that a Parsi female contracting marriages with a non-Parsi, in any form whatever, went out of the communal fold, and therefore she and her progeny were debarred from availing themselves, or enjoying the rights, of Parsi charitable funds and institutions.

These resolutions—as well as some others—had the whole-hearted support of the majority of Parsis. A considerable section of the community were of the opinion, however, that these resolutions did not go far enough, that they did not prove an effectual safeguard against the contraction of such unions in future, but that the resolutions, instead of discouraging such alien marriages would, in future, indirectly encourage the formation of them.

A COUNTER-MOVE.

Under the circumstances, a counter-move was made by several Parsis, for the purpose of bringing this latter aspect of the question into prominence. A meeting of Parsis was, therefore, convened by Mr. Shapurji Byramji Katrak and seven others, which was held, under the presidency of Dr. D. N. Patel, a day previous to the Anjuman meeting, i.e., on Saturday, the 27th July last, at which it was resolved to add a rider to the Anjuman's resolution. The rider was to the effect that a Parsi girl or woman after having once gone out of the communal fold was never to be re-admitted into it under any circumstances whatever. It was resolved in that meeting not to accept the resolution of the Anjuman's meeting unless and until this rider was added to it.

In the Anjuman meeting that was held the next day, i.e., Sunday, the 28th July last, under the presidency of Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, a prolonged and animated discussion took place between the promoters of Saturday's meeting and the Trustees. The latter were of opinion that they could not accept the addition of a rider to one of their propositions, as its acceptance involved certain legal issues. Both sides could not then arrive at any settlement of the controversial point, and the meeting was, therefore, postponed *sine die*.

SIR N. CHANDAVARKER'S DUTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The legislation that has been anticipated ever since the publication of the Rowlatt Report is now embodied in two Bills and the Bills have been published. Prussianism has been struck—I should like to say—dead in all parts of the world, only to remain alive as if with vengeance in this continent of India with nearly a sixth of the total human population of this world, on the recommendation of four lawyers and two civil servants. The four gentlemen, who have practised law have become anxious to supplant law by executive force, have (three of them H. M.'s Judges) deemed it proper to paralyse his Majesty's Courts, have decided *ex parte* against all judicial principles without calling any other party, have accepted the interested arrangement of documents made by one side, and have disregarded the sacred freedom of persons in the interests of expediency. Even the first Bill is sufficiently bad, but it does not touch the authority of the Courts and as such I do not very much trouble myself with it. The second Bill purports to perpetuate Prussianism in India. While in the Peace Conference there is to be a talk of self-determination, in the sanctum of Simla there is hatched a conspiracy for determination by the C. I. D. Sir N. Chandavarkar moved a resolution in the Moderates' Conference in the course of which he said that he wanted to say something about the proper way of dealing with anarchism. He then condemned the desire of the Government to meet anarchism by repression. Is this not the proper time for him to come out with whatever he wanted to say? We are anxiously waiting.

The same Conference passed a resolution that the Legislative Assembly should be a necessary party to all *exceptional* legislation (like the Bill II). Sir N. Chandavarkar must, by now, have seen the unwisdom of accepting (?) The Reforms Scheme without even that one modification. A Legislative Council, that is to be given an adventitious lease of life, will be enacting for permanent use a statute that will, by its effect, counteract all good possibilities under any Reform Scheme. The Moderates have styled themselves as the saner leaders of India. I am a young man who has not yet taken to politics. I ask in the name of young men like me—what steps the Moderates are going to take to save us from this bureaucratic revolution?—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

URGENT MEETING CALLED OF COUNCIL.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

To consider the letter from the General Secretary re. the collection of Funds for the Congress Deputation.

To protest against the Rowlatt Committee Bill to be introduced in the Imperial Council on the 6th February 1919.

To congratulate to the Prime Minister for appointing Sir S. P. Sinha as Under Secretary of State for India.

To congratulate Sir S. P. Sinha on his appointment as Peerage.

Such other business as may be brought forward with the permission of the Chairman.

HOW KATARPUR RIOT CASE IS CONDUCTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Having heard very bitter complaints about the way in which the Katarpur riot case is being conducted to the great disadvantage of the accused, I made it a point to drop in at Saharanpur on my way back from Delhi and attended the Court on the 27th January, 1919. This was my second visit to the Court. It is a pity that none of the daily papers in India have had the enterprize to send a short-hand reporter to the Court, otherwise many interesting facts connected with the proceedings in this case would have seen the light of the day by this time.

The trial is held inside the District Jail of Saharapur where none can go without a pass. The accused, who are bye-the-bye locked up in *hajat* in this jail, number 172 persons. But only a maximum number of 15 persons is allowed to attend the Court as their *pairokars* or instructors to the lawyers on their behalf while the space allotted for them (the *pairokars*) can hardly accommodate a dozen men. Very few friends interested in the proper defence of the accused can, and do therefore, attend the court in that capacity. The trial is held in a thatched hall temporarily erected for the purpose, which is about 60 feet long and 20 feet wide. At one end of this big hall sit on dais the special Commissioners appointed to try this case under the Defence of India Act with the President, Mr. Justice Tudball in the centre and Messrs. Alston and Dalal to his right and left, respectively, while the *Peshkar* of the court is said to be taking notes for the Associated Press, and a short-hand reporter for the Commissioners at the dictation of the President. Next to this *dais* comes the enclosure reserved for the witness box and the prosecution and defence lawyers. Among the former sits, from day to day, Mr. Goad, D. I. G. of the U. P. Police who has investigated the whole case until the trial began and who is to appear as a witness in the case also. With him also sit the C. I. D. Inspector and Sayad Askari who have been associated with him in the investigation. These two enclosures among themselves take nearly 21 feet of this hall while in the rest of it are accommodated the 172 accused in two long rows of bamboo fences with a passage between them, in which the accused are made to sit or stand in alphabetical order with a guard of police stationed over their heads at the interval of every few paces, so that no accused can stir from his place and approach his pleader. Nor can the accused send word to his or their pleader but through the police constable standing over them who carries the message if allowed by his head to do so. The witnesses sit on chair or stand up with their back towards the accused, and the accommodation is so arranged that none of the accused is at the distance of less than nearly 12 feet behind the witnesses, while some are away from him at the distance of forty to fifty when he may be making statements on which the fate of their life and death is hanging. The tone in which the proceedings are generally conducted can hardly carry the voice more than 15 feet and even there depositions are made by the witnesses, as noted above, with their backs towards the accused. The result is that a large majority, indeed if not all of the accused, who are charged with the most serious crimes known to law, find it physically impossible to her what is being stated by the witnesses produced against them, what are the exact charges brought at their door by them which they have to meet, what are the questions and what their bearing on the case, which the court or the prosecution or defence lawyers put to them and what are their answers to these questions, or how is the case proceeding either in favour or against them. Indeed it would therefore be no mere figure of speech to say that so far as the accused are concerned, the trial might as well be conducted, say in the drawing-room of one the Commissioners with only the counsels on both sides present to examine and cross-examine the witnesses that might be produced before them. Can this be called a fair and public trial of the accused who, it should be noted, have been deprived of all rights of appeal by the autocratic decision of the United Provinces Government to try the case under the Defence of India Act, in the face of the strong protests of the entire Hindu community voiced through their accredited leaders and representative associations? This is the manner in which the case has been conducted since it commenced on the 9th December, 1918, and during the time when most important prosecution witnesses made their depositions before the Commissioners. Not only this, but I am informed that an application made by an accused who knew English and could intelligently follow the proceedings in the court, to be allowed to sit near the witness box was rejected on the ground that if every accused were to make such a request, it would not be possible to accommodate them. The answer to this is that every accused is entitled to hear the evidence against himself and therefore the accommodation should have been designed to meet and not to restrict the right of the persons who are to be affected by it.

Another incident that was brought to my notice was that one of the accused who has turned approver, and has made his statement in the court, is being given a seat next to or just behind the public prosecutor Mr. Wallach, and when the defence counsel took objection to this and asked the court to send him out, the request was rejected.

No satisfactory reasons have been assigned by the Government for the withdrawal of the case from the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts of law which are empowered to try riot cases, and the result is that the accused, who include among them several Municipal Commissioners, the Secretary of the Municipal Board of Hardwar Union, a Sub-Inspector of Police, several heads of religious orders, Sadhus and Pandits, etc., have been deprived of the privilege of a regular, public trial, of getting time to know and meet the evidence against them as they would have had in a sessions case like the present, and last but not least, of the right of appeal against the orders of the trying court.—Yours, etc.,

DEVA RATNA SHARMA,
Honorary Secretary,
All-India Hindu Sabha.

Saharanpur, 28th January.

WANKOLA-CALINA RIOTING CASE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

A correspondent writes:—

In this case, tried by Mr. V. H. Thakur, first class Resident Magistrate, Bandra, judgment was delivered on Saturday.

The facts have been already reported in these columns. It will be remembered that on 17th September, owing to a long standing property dispute, there was a free fight between the two factions of Wankola and Calina. These are two neighbouring, East Indian villages in Salsette, where hooliganism, very often of a very low type, is the order of the day. The fractures and big wounds, especially on the heads of the combatants, showed that the fighting was done on a give-and-take basis of a most liberal character.

After this unceremonious head-breaking and bone-breaking ceremony some fourteen men of both sides, fallen on the field of battle, were removed to the Bandra hospital, which for the time being wore the appearance of a field hospital. That after such terrible wounds as appeared on the brain boxes of many of the accused none succumbed speaks volumes for the castiron quality of their craniums.

Seventeen men including four Mahars mostly of Wankola were charged before the Magistrate by Inspector Baldwin of Bandra police, with rioting and grievous hurt, the palm of being accused No. 1 being taken by Leo Dias. There was also a cross case brought by Avelino Dias, accused No. 2, in the former case, against seventeen men also.

On hearing days the Court house and its precincts used to be crowded with Salsette folk, men and women, many carrying children in their arms. But on judgment day there was such an immense and dense crowd in the Court, on its balconies and on the road outside that it required the personal presence of the D. S. P. to keep order. This is not strange as both the parties are not were riff-raffs but well-to-do landlords and *fazendars*. They are all more or less young men of with big bones and iron muscles. Some of them used to appear in Court with spectacles on, immaculately groomed and spruccly clad, their shirt fronts being emblazoned with blazing ties.

In the police case, Leo Dias, Kalist Valladares, Sookootya Zuje Rodrigues, Manvel Misquitta, Francis Misquitta, and Doming Carvalho, got three months' rigorous imprisonment each, Shipul Miranda, Dukoo Miranda, Diaga Miranda, Phillip Miranda, Doming Miranda and two Mahars were given one month each while Avelino Dias got of with a fine of Rs. 40. The rest were discharged.

MAGISTRATE'S REMARKS.

Kalina, the magistrate observes in his judgment, is a large village with almost a christian population just adjacent to the military cantonment. The population is mostly composed of mechanics and petty clerks and being given to drink is notorious for violence and drunken brawls. Common cases of hurt are compounded but there have been also serious cases of breach of peace and violence and in consequence the police have kept a keen watch on these people. There are two parties in the village of which Leo Dias accused No. 1 and Johnny Rebell O are said to be the acknowledged heads and their leadership is not of intelligent guidance but that of violent brute force. Both sides are mostly composed of carpenters and mechanics serving in railway workshops. There is a large section of respectable men and clerks in the village who have nothing to do with these violent men, the accused in this case being considered more formidable by the other party sought the protection of the police, who applied to have the securities of many of the accused taken. This occurred nine months ago.

The Wankola people used to boastfully speak of themselves as Wankola *vaghs* (tigers) and contemptuously refer to their Calina kinsmen and neighbour as Calina *Kolas* (Calina foxes) but from the time judgment was given the tables appeared to have been turned, the tigers became foxes and the foxes tigers, and on the day the prisoners were removed to the Thana jail in handcuffs they had put aside their fidalgo raiment, preferring to go *incognito* in skull caps and poor ragged pantaloons.

There is absolutely no public sympathy for the convicts, and the magistrate's judgment, which is a lengthy one points, the character of the gang in the most unenviable colours.

KATHIAWAR AGENCY TEACHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following letter on behalf of the school teachers of the Agency Educational Department of Kathiawar in your esteemed paper?

The abnormally high prices of foodstuffs and articles of every day use, have recently caused a revision of causes of almost all the Departments of Government, and war-allowance is accorded to Government employees as a measure for war-exigencies. The school teachers under the Kathiawar Agency Education Department, numbering about 600 and most of them low-paid, have neither the satisfaction of seeing their cadre revised, nor the slight consolation of getting war allowance along with other Government employees.

These teachers are so meek and humble, that they hesitate to co-operate to petition their lawful demands to the authorities and are moreover scattered over so vast an area, that they cannot do so if they wished.

The pecuniary embarrassment of low-paid employees, all over the Presidency, as well as India is now not unknown; and it would be highly praiseworthy of the authorities to consider and grant the needs of the said teachers and thus to mitigate their unusual hardships, before their patience is exhausted.—Yours, etc.,

"A TEACHER."

Songadh, 30th Jan.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Y. VIR.— We regret we cannot publish your letter.

A CITIZEN OF CAMBAY.—We cannot enter into any discussion regarding the rejection of correspondence.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, 3rd February, 1919.

HIS LATEST.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer has, after meditating for a month on the address of Dr. Ansari, discovered that it contains matter likely to incite people to acts of violence and half-a-dozen other evils, and declared all copies of the address forfeit to his Majesty. Among the many antics of repression for which he has been responsible, the present feat will hold pride of place. Alexander wept because there were no more worlds left to conquer. Sir Michael may, on the eve of his retirement and with the performance of his latest feat, well wonder if there is anything more left for him to do for ensuring his title to Prussian deportment. He has always exhibited a degree of convulsive swiftness in misusing his powers, and it is not easy to see how after a month, during which the address under interdict has been read and re-read by millions, it has occurred to him to anathematise it. He may be a month behind the rest of the world in newspaper reading or he might have left it to the spirit of his absent brother in Delhi to assert itself and gain the credit of automatically squirting out a dose of Haileyism. The address of Dr. Ansari was a firm and outspoken statement of the views of millions of Moslems concerning the future of the Khalifate and, incidentally, of the safety of the sanctuaries of Islam. There was in it not a trace of disloyalty to the King-Emperor, nor did it contain any incitement to treasonable conduct. Genuine statesmanship should welcome open pronouncements of this kind, but it is too much to expect swashbucklers of the type of Sir Michael O'Dwyer to benefit by the advice of caution.

The speech of Dr. Ansari was, as befitted the man and the occasion, clear and unequivocating. It was a defensive argument about the indivisibility of the Khalifate and the guardianship of the holy places of Islam. Doctrinal exposition based on the Koran is absolutely legitimate, and no man will consent to the qualification of that right. We refer to the principle, because Dr. Ansari's address was really an interpretation or, more properly, a bare recital of textual injunctions in the Koran, and it is sheer inanity to introduce charges of incitement about a speech which solemnly accepted the rule of political loyalty to the King and appealed for brotherliness towards all communities. The present time is one, it is well-known, of anxiety and prayerfulness in all Moslem hearts. If Sir Michael O'Dwyer cannot sympathise with the attitude, he might at least realise it. In this issue, it is his act which is aggressive and provocative of evil and not the speech of Dr. Ansari. No Moslem will apologise for the speech; in fact it was a great relief that Dr. Ansari took the opportunity at Delhi of clearly defining the attitude of millions of people. In substance, the plea for Dr. Ansari is not, we believe, very different from the defence of the Aga Khan and others touching the safety of Constantinople and the future of Muslim territory, though, in the latter case, the predominance of population has been apparently more emphasised. We hope that, in a more sober and collected mood, Sir Michael will realise the futility of his vehement interdict after the lapse of a full month from the day of the speech. For the present we can only hope that this is the final display of unreason and panic which the people of the Punjab have to see from the retiring satrap

So much for Sir Michael O'Dwyer. His action, however, raises an issue of tremendous importance affecting as it does the sentiments and rights of the entire Moslem community in India. It is not necessary, for the present, to dwell on the effect which the blunder of Sir Michael O'Dwyer is bound to have on Moslems all over the country and on all sections of their fellow-countrymen who fully sympathise with them in their anxieties regarding the fate of the Khalifate and Turkey. We earnestly trust the gravity of the situation that must arise, if the wrong done is not immediately rectified, is not lost upon the Government of India and hope that in this, his latest manifestation of Prussianism, Sir Michael O'Dwyer has acted on his own initiative. At all events, we urge upon the Government of India to intervene and secure the with drawal of the uncalled-for, unjust and provoking order at once. We are living in critical times which do not admit of experiments of this character being made with the deepest sentiments of the people. The occasion demands on the part of Lord Chelmsford statesmanship of the stamp displayed by Lord Hardinge in settling the Cawnpore Mosque affair.

A DANGER TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

Sir Dinsha Petit has done well to call attention to the amazing lack of co-operation that has been found to exist—with most disastrous consequences—between the Bombay Municipal Health Department and the Port Health Officer in the matter of measures to be taken to safeguard the City from infection from dangerous diseases likely to be introduced by sea. The City, and, through it, the whole of India, have paid dearly for the neglect on the part of the Port Health Officer to keep the Municipal Health Department properly informed of the existence of influenza fever in an epidemic form on board certain military vessels that arrived in the harbour in June last. Is is true the Committee appointed by Government to enquire into the allegations of a neglect of duty against Major Houston, the Port Health Officer, in connection with the outbreak of influenza in June last, have attempted to exculpate him from all blame on the ground that "there is no statute, or statutory rule, nor so far as we (the Committee) are aware any executive instruction, which makes it compulsory upon the Port Health Officer to report to the Sanitary authorities of the city of the existence of cases of influenza or sand fly fever on ships entering harbour" and has laid down that at worst he was not guilty of anything more than "an error of judgment."

We have no intention to judge Major Houston with undue harshness or go beyond the facts that have come to light before the Committee. What, however, do these facts reveal? The Committee's report tells us that on 31st May, a transport arrived in Bombay and entered the docks on the 1st of June. On the 4th of June, at the request of the medical officer of the transport, Major Houston went on board and saw some of the crew who were ill. He diagnosed these cases as being mild sand fly fever. *Between the 1st and 4th of June the crew had free communication to the city.* On June 15th a hospitalship entered the Port with a number of cases of an influenza type and the existence of these cases was brought to the notice of Major Houston on the 18th of June through a report forwarded to him by the Officer Commanding the troops on the hospitalship. That report contained the following note:—

"After leaving Aden on the 10th instant a form of epidemic fever of the influenza type appeared and rapidly ran through the ship affecting chiefly the Royal Army Medical Corps personnel and crew. The fever was of a short duration, three days, and was marked by pains all over the body and head, sore throat and cough. Over 50 per cent. were attacked, the temperature rose from 101 to 104 degrees. Many of the sick patients too got it. It is now dying away again. I cannot definitely say what it was, but it was of the influenza type."

Now, what do we find Major Houston doing on receipt of this report? He does nothing! The Committee state: "In reply to our questions whether it was not his opinion that this was a case in which in exercise of his discretion information should have been given to the Executive Health Officer of the city, Major Houston stated that he did not consider it sufficiently serious. His grounds were that the disease had died out when the ship reached the harbour, that the existence of influenza in the City was known on the 19th of June, and that he thought that if the matter was serious, Lieut.-Col. Barnardo, Assistant Director, Medical Services, would invite his attention to it. On this ground he took no action in the matter." The Committee hasten to tell us that as a matter of fact Col. Barnardo did make a communication to the Executive Health Officer about this matter on the 24th of June—eleven days after the infected hospitalship had entered the harbour. Within those fatal eleven days the City was already in the grip of the influenza conflagration and the infection was spreading like wild fire from Bombay to the remotest corners of India and was ultimately destined to levy the toll of over half a million lives in the course of a few months!

The Committee tell us that neither influenza nor sand fly fever figure among the ten diseases which are specified in the regulations laid down for the information of the Port Health Officer and as to which he is bound to take certain action. If that is so, the sooner these astounding regulations are amended the better. But this detect in the regulations cannot exculpate—at least morally—a medical officer of the standing of Major Houston and invested with the duties and responsibilities of the post he occupies, of serious neglect of duty, in sticking to the Red Tape and failing to take prompt action when he was aware that "over 50 per cent." of those on board the hospitalship were suffering from an epidemic type of fever. Did or did not Major Houston realise, both as a Medical Officer and as a Port Officer, that preventive measures should be promptly taken against the infection spreading in the City? If he did not,—in the face of the very large number of cases on board the hospitalship—then he is not the person to discharge the responsibilities of so important a charge as the port of Bombay,—the gateway of India! The "error of judgment," of which the Committee reluctantly convict him, is a serious one, as serious as the one of which the military medical authorities were guilty in connection with the transport of the wounded in the early stages of the Mesopotamia campaign, if not more so. We cannot acquiesce in the opinion of the Committee that "it is not possible to connect the outbreak of the epidemic in the city with the Hospitalship "D" or with the action of the Port Health Officer in connection with that ship or any other ship." The Committee have not produced a shred of evidence to justify this amazing statement and we are glad that Sir Dinsha Petit, one of the members of the Committee, has refused to subscribe to this conclusion. May we ask what attempt did the Committee make to find out whether the outbreak in the city could or could not be connected with the hospitalship "D"? We may remark finally that it is imperative, in the interests of the health of the city and of the country as a whole, that immediate steps should be taken both by the Municipality and Government to ensure perfect co-operation and co-ordination between the Municipal Executive and the Port Health Officer in any case of emergency both in and out of Red Tape. As a necessary item of reform, we would suggest that the Municipality should insist on a Deputy Health Officer, or some other representative of the Health Department, being attached to the office of the Port Health Officer.

Notes of the Day.

One Principle for All.

There have been acute differences in the Peace Conference about the disposal of ex-German territories, but the conflict of objects was natural and it is a relief that out of the discussions, a principle of government somewhat different from pure annexation bids fair to emerge. A common principle of assignment is the first essential, and till it is approached, all sorts of inconsistent claims are bound to be advanced. It is said that "a merciful Providence made us hollow, for us our principles to swallow", but whatever may be said of other Powers, America is apparently not a country which feels hollow with earth-hunger, nor President Wilson a person who agrees lightly to swallow his principles. Annexation-fever at Peace Conferences is a phenomenon as old as the world, but if the preservation of peace is to be a reality, the fever must be resolutely exercome.

Conflict of Aims.

What is the position now? America has firmly insisted, and Britain has fairly agreed, that so far as the ex-German colonies are concerned, there should be control by Powers which hold definite mandates from the League of Nations. Some of the British colonies are plainly in favour of the annexation of adjacent colonies and the Australian Government have made a definite statement that the absorption of the Pacific islands is necessary for the security of the Commonwealth and that their administration will not mean the exploitation of native populations. The colonies are apparently chafing at the restriction of the international mandate. The theoretical ownership of lands will not vest in the new protectors, but in view of the apprehensions of international control as a matter of practice, the League will probably allow a large amplitude of authority to the protecting countries. Apart from newspaper reports, about which a caution has been issued by the Press Bureau, we think Reuter's direct message, dated February 1st, is worthy of careful notice and credit. A compromise is expected which, it is said, "will be satisfactory and fulfil all reasonable hopes regarding the future of these territories." What the territories are which are contemplated will be clear: for "the compromise at present indicates no more than the acceptance of mandatory principles for German and Turkish territories." Though there should be "degrees in mandates", the "Temps" anticipates a regime pure and simple for colonies adjacent to British dominions. A "Daily Mail" report puts into the mouth of "India" a claim to be the mandatory of Mesopotamia!

Satisfactory?

A Paris communiqué, dated January 30, says that satisfactory arrangements were reached for dealing with the German colonies and the occupied territory in Turkey-in-Asia. What these satisfactory arrangements are remain to be seen, but this much has been vouchsafed:—

It was further decided that the military representatives of the Allied and Associated Powers at Versailles be asked to meet immediately to present the report regarding the most equitable and the most economical distribution among these powers of the burden of supplying military forces for maintaining order in the Turkish Empire pending the decisions of the Peace Conference regarding Government in the Turkish territory.

Decisions regarding the Government of Turkish territory are, therefore, still pending, and it is well inasmuch as the titles of the claimants must be thoroughly sifted before decisions are made, and proved to be at least something more substantial than Italy's strange but scarcely legitimate ambitions about Dalmatia. At all events, as regards "Government in Turkish territories", nothing less than full consideration, both to the principle of self-determination and to the requirements of Islamic law, can result in "satisfactory arrangements."

Russia and Prinkipo.

Someone has said that the business of a journalist is to say what is not true in the hope that it will turn out to be true. The optimist who reported the arrest of Trotsky was evidently animated by this spirit, but all rejoicings over the alleged event were really premature. A Stockholm message states that Trotsky has detected weakness on the part of the Entente in the Pinkipo proposal and he is urging the Red Army to a fresh course of butchery in the hope that all the world will capitulate in consequence. To propose the slaughter of the bourgeoisie all the world over is a tremendous undertaking, but it shows that Trotsky is by no means in custody but ruling in Russia. We are not certain if the Bolsheviks have decided against sending delegates to Prinkipo. If a delegation is sent, it will sound the knell of misrule in Russia, and carry the world nearer peace. Many of those who are against Bolsheviks have denounced the invitation as equivalent to the offer of a hand to blood-stained miscreants. The Archangel Government has declined the offer and Miliukoff has denounced it. Till an official communiqué of the Peace Conference announces something about the Prinkipo proposal, the best course, however, is to remain sceptical of everything.

BOLSHEVIK ATTACKS AT TARASEVO.

ALLIES RETIRE 20 MILES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 8 p.m., Feb. 2.

A British North Russia communiqué says:—Strong Bolshevik attacks at Tarasevo compelled the Allies to retire twenty miles northward. The Bolsheviks commenced gas-shelling, but the Allies are completely equipped against gas.

CZECHS OCCUPY AUSTRIAN EAST SILESIA.

AFTER HEAVY FIGHTING WITH POLES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 2.

A telegram from Amsterdam dated the 30th says the "Koelnische Zeitung" states that Austrian East Silesia has been entirely occupied by the Czechs after heavy fighting with the Poles.

ESTHONIAN ADVANCE TOWARDS WERRO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 2.

STOCKHOLM.—An Esthonian communiqué near Petshory and advance in the direction of Petshory was repulsed with heavy loss. We cut the Walk-Petshory railway near petshory and advanced in the direction of Werro in spite of violent resistance.

COMMISSION TO POLAN.D

HEARD BY MR. WILSON AND ALLIED MINISTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., Feb. 1.

PARIS.—The official meeting attended by Dr. Wilson, the Premiers and Ministers of the Allied and Associated Powers with the representatives of Japan to-day heard the Commission which is going to Poland and afterwards received the representatives of Serbia and Rumania.

7000 BALES OF COTTON ARRIVE IN COPENHAGEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 7-80 p.m., Feb. 1.

COPENHAGEN.—Seven thousand bales of cotton have arrived here and three thousand more are expected in a few days. This is sufficient for four months' consumption and will enable mills to resume employing five thousand men who are now idle.

Official and Personal.

The King-Emperor has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the undermentioned Ruling Princes to be Honorary Colonels of the regiments raised by them for the Indian Army:—The Maharaja of Patiala, 1-140th Patiala Infantry; the Maharaja of Bikaner, 1-141st Bikaner Infantry; the Maharaja of Bharatpur, 1-144th Bharatpur Infantry; the Maharaja of Alwar, 1-145th Alwar Infantry; the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur, 1-143rd Dholpur Infantry.

Mr. H. St. Gilmore, Traffic Manager, the Eastern Bengal Railway, is granted combined leave for 12 months.

WORKING OF PEACE CONFERENCE.

SMOOTHER THAN ANTIC'PATED.

WILLINGNESS TO BRIDGE DIFFERENCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 8 p.m., Feb. 2.

PARIS.—Interviewed by Reuter's representative a high British authority said he was surprised by the smooth working of the Conference. There had been bickerings, of course, but the willingness to bridge the differences and do justice to the other side exceeded the anticipations. The progress too considering everything was rapid. The public might be forgiven if it failed to grasp these gratifying facts, because it heard much about the irreconcilable claims of the British Dominions, the Italians, the Yugo-Slavs etcetera. Nevertheless, those who planned the Conference expected that the obstacles to agreement would be more difficult than they proved. The machinery was now moving with a reasonable absence of friction and great and small personages were getting to know each other better with the result that they were working more smoothly together. But if the lions in the path had not been so formidable as was anticipated they were nevertheless there.

The provisional agreement in the matter of the former German colonies and conquered Ottoman provinces seemed to have given unmixed satisfaction only in America. The Dominions and France had wisely decided to be content with the substance of their claims sacrificing the remainder to the ideal of the League of Nations. These sacrifices for the League, of course, were pleasing to everybody.

The well-known political writer, Pertinax writing in the "Echo-de-Paris" regarded Mr. Lloyd George as a righteous man who, having done good service in war, was straying into false paths in pursuit of a vision of a supernation. Pertinax pleaded with him to return to Realpolitik. This view was common in France who knew when all was said and done that a block of eighty millions Germans was on her eastern frontier.

What was badly wanted was a detailed scheme of a League of Nations, but this was impossible until the extent of territories for which the League was to assume responsibility had been settled as well as the boundaries of the new states to be carved out of Austria-Hungary and Turkey. It was well known that Italy and Rumania were both presenting Bills drawn before they entered the war endorsed by Britain and France. This was one of the many difficult problems still to be considered.

INDIA AS MANDATORY OF MESOPOTAMIA.

A "DAILY MAIL" REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb.

The "Daily Mail" learns from Paris that the British Government having accepted President Wilson's plan hopes for an easier solution to territorial problems in Asia, Central Africa and notably in Mesopotamia, of which India expects to be the mandatory. India also desires to be the mandatory of a large portion of German East Africa as a field of emigration.

The statements in the French press that Great Britain is considering a bargain with Spain for the return of Gibralter are unfounded.

SATISFACTORY COMPROMISE ARRANGED.

MANDATE FOR MESOPOTAMIA TO BE OFFERED TO BRITAIN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 2.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—Although details have not yet been worked out respecting the provisional arrangements for dealing with German colonies and occupied Turkish territory, it is believed that the compromise will be satisfactory and fulfil all reasonable hopes regarding the future of these territories. The compromise at present merely indicates no more than the acceptance of mandatory principles for German and Turkish territories.

It is pointed out that the mandatory power will require greater authority over the population in certain countries than in others, hence there must be several kinds of mandates. The mandate for Mesopotamia will be alleged to Britain. The natural development of South-West Africa will follow the lines of the provinces of the Union of South Africa ending in complete local self-government.

"ABSORPTION PURE AND SIMPLE."

Respecting the German colonies adjacent to the British dominions, the "Temps" anticipates a regime "bordering on absorption pure and simple" and this is doubtless correct. British circles at the conference consider that a mandatory power must be allowed to work without interference even from the League of Nations, as a case where intervention by the League would be necessary should never arise.

AMERICAN TRANSPORT ASHORE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Feb. 2.

The American transport Narragansett, from Havre for Southampton, is ashore at Bembridge point. All on board have been saved.

GLASGOW QUIET.

MILITARY DRAFTED INTO CITY.

CHAIRMAN OF STRIKE COMMITTEE ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 8 p.m., Feb. 2.

Glasgow is quiet to-day. A large number of military have been drafted into the city. Sentries with steel-helmets and fixed bayonets are stationed at principal points.

The Chairman of the Strike Committee, who is a Municipal Councillor, has been arrested. Trams are running.

Thirty-four civilians and nineteen police were injured in yesterday's rioting.

DEMONSTRATIONS BY GLASGOW RIOTERS

SERIOUS RIOTING IN MINING DISTRICTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 2.

Rioting in Glasgow broke out while the deputation was inside the town hall awaiting the Lord Provost's reply regarding Government intervention. The crowd of strikers outside attempted to disable a tramcar and a soldier intervening to protect the conductorette precipitated the outbreak.

When the riot was at its height the Sheriff, surrounded by municipal authorities in open square presisted in reading the riot Act in spite of the hail of missiles.

LOOTING FOR TWO HOURS.

Eventually Messrs. Gallagher and Kirkwood were permitted to address the mob from the town hall and they appealed to the strikers to disperse quietly. The strikers marched off, but indulged in rioting and some looting in other streets for two hours. There was a recurrence of rioting in the evening outside the town hall. The police again charged and quet was restored later.

There was also serious rioting in the mining districts of Lanarkshire, especially at Bell's Hill, where much damage to property was done.

The situation in Belfast last evening was unchanged. Patrols of strikers assisted the police to maintain order. Mr. Lloyd George replied to a telegram from Mr. Devlin asking Government to intervene at Belfast that he wholly concurred in Mr. Bonar Law's reply to the Lord Provost of Glasgow and said that Government did not control the hour of labour in the shipyards.

LONDON ENGINEERS DECIDE TO STRIKE.

A meeting of the London District Amalgamated Society of Engineers last evening which was attended by two Clyde delegates, decided to strike on February, 6th for a forty-hour week.

BOMBAY COTTON STRIKE.

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 2.

The leader in "The Times" discussing the cotton strike, which it regards as partly economic and partly political, refers to the housing problem as one cause of the trouble. It says the Bombay Improvement Trust, which started work with the benediction of King Edward, has never fully justified its existence and during the last few years has effected little real progress. Behind these conditions in the city of Bombay looms the shadow of a big impending famine throughout the Presidency, which will drive the peasantry into the capital in crowds. The new Governor has assumed office at one of the most critical periods in the History of the Presidency. He has to face an accumulation of difficulties which will tax him to the utmost, but he enjoys the full confidence of the Home Government and may be trusted to deal wisely and prudently with the problems confronting him.

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S" VIEWS.

Commenting on the Bombay strike, the "Manchester Guardian", says if a stoppage of such magnitude can be maintained, we may yet see trade unions in India. The factory system cannot be exported to Asia sterilised of its characteristic consequences. The vision of Labour infinitely cheap, patient and tractable, which some see in Asia, is pretty certain to prove a dream.

BRITISH LOCOMOTIVES FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Feb. 2.

Messrs. Beardmore have been asked to construct 35 locomotives for Indian railways. The work is to be done by the former staff of the Ordnance Department on the Clyde. This is part of Government's scheme to absorb extra labour and plant employed in war time.

CAPT. ROBERTSON.

LECTURE OF HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN LAW AT INNS OF COURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 8 p.m., Feb. 2.

Captain L. J. Robertson, ex-Principal of the Law School at the Bombay University, has been appointed Lecturer of Hindu and Mahomedan Law at the Inns of Court.

IN GERMANY.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COUNTER PARLIAMENT.

EXTREMIST PLAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERLIN, Feb. 1.
Recd. 8 p.m., Feb. 2.

It is constantly becoming more obvious that the Extremists are planning the establishment of a Counter-Parliament with the primary object of replacing the influence hitherto exercised by the Soviets, the abolition of which is now expected. The Extremists recognise that the Russian example of dispensing with the Constituent Assembly cannot be successfully imitated.

MUNITIONS TRAIN EXPLODES.

SHELL ACCIDENTALLY DROPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 8 p.m., Feb. 2.

BRUSSELS.—Owing to a soldier accidentally dropping a shell, a munitions train exploded between Aubange and Longwy. Sixty-four people, including sixty German prisoners-of-war, were killed and a large number injured.

OFFENSIVE AGAINST BULGARIA.

STORY OF BRITISH HEROISM AT P. RIDGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 22.
Received, 1-30 p.m., Feb. 2.

General Milne's despatch describing the important part the British played in the offensive last September against the Bulgarians between Lake Doiran and Vardar, dealing with the attack on the P. Ridge of the Grande Cournne, says the 66th Infantry Brigade led the attack on the P. Ridge with consummate self-sacrifice and gallantry. Here the enemy had three strong lines of defence teeming with concrete machine-gun emplacements, from which they could sweep and enfilade the whole front.

After severe fighting, the 12th Cheshires, 9th South Lancs. and 8th Shropshires reached the third line, but the devastating machine-gun fire compelled them to fall back to the original position, after losing sixty-five per cent. of their strength, including two colonels, who fell at the head of their battalions.

TROOPS GRADUALLY FALL BACK.

Meanwhile, Greek and Welsh troops, in spite of heavy resistance from the enemy with machine-gun-fire form emplacements blasted out of solid rock, reached the slopes of the Grande Couronne, but the failure of the attack on the P. Ridge made it impossible to hold the ground and the battalions gradually fell back to their former lines, the 7th South Wales Borderers being the last to leave with 19 unwounded men and one officer left out of the battalion.

The British again attacked on September 19th, Greek troops co-operating with Scottish regiments and they reached their objectives at many points against great resistance, but on the left the Allies were unable to progress against a heavy barrage.

LOSSES IN COVERING THE RETREAT.

The 65th Infantry Brigade which moved up rapidly from the influenza observation camp, twice gallantly alone tried to capture the P Ridge, but was driven back by overwhelming machine-gun fire. The result was that the troops in the centre had their flank exposed and the right was also threatened so they were compelled to fall back, fighting stubbornly the whole way.

The 12th Argyll and Sutherlands, 8th Royal Scots Fusiliers and the 11th Scottish Rifles covered the retirement suffering severe casualties, including loss of all commanders killed or wounded.

General Milne then decided to consolidate and hold the ground won. Though the heights were not taken, the enemy was severely shaken and suffered heavy casualties, losing 1,200 prisoners alone.

THE

GREAT FAMINE

Subscriptions received up to now by the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund:— Rs. 4,00,000.

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.
First distributions to Local Committees	1,00,000
Purchase of Fodder	1,00,000
Loss borne by the Fund in the sale of Fodder	35,000
Loss borne by the Fund in the sale of Rice	10,000
Total Rs. ..	2,45,000

We are at the very beginning of our work. Enable us to continue it and see it through.

Send subscriptions to the Honorary General Secretary and Treasurer, The Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund, 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the Bank of Bombay, BOMBAY.

BRITISH TROOPS IN VIENNA.

MOST HOSPITABLY RECEIVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Feb. 2.

VIENNA.—The detachment of Warwicks, which came here last week with the first trainload of foodstuffs, were most hospitably received. The regimental band performed at a crowded concert for the benefit of the fund for free breakfasts for schoolchildren. Officers were entertained to a dinner at the Hotel Bristol by the Burgomaster and prominent state officials.

The weather has prevented the proposed football batch between the Warwicks and the Vienna Club.

INDIAN CAMP IN CAIRO FLOODED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CAIRO, Feb. 1.
Recd. 8 p.m., Feb. 2.

Floods have rendered the Indian camp uninhabitable.

SILVER MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Feb. 2.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says the price and tone of the market are unaltered, but readjustment of quotation is not unlikely soon owing to the reduction of cost of freight from America. Owing to the near approach of the Chinese New Year the Shanghai exchange receded to 5.

LONDON TEA SALES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Feb. 2.

A million pounds of tea were auctioned for export yesterday. There was good demand for the best teas, for which as much as 1/10 per pound was paid, but a considerable quantity of cheaper descriptions was withdrawn unsold. 7,500 quarters of beef and 1,800 cases of poultry have arrived in London from Manchuria.

THE SUPREME OCCASION.

INDIA AT THE CROSS ROADS.

PANDIT MALAVIYA ON NEED OF UNITY.

INDIA'S DEMAND FOR AUTONOMY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay branches of the Indian Home Rule League, the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya delivered an address at Shantaram's Chawl, Bombay, on Saturday, on "The Work Before Us." The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah presided, and there was a very large attendance.

The Hon. Pandit Malaviya said that since the establishment of British Rule in India, a new spirit had manifested itself in this country as the result of the introduction of Western education and contact with and knowledge of Western institutions. People began to desire to have a larger and larger share in the administration of the country, and the Congress had been labouring for over three decades in this direction. The first among Congressmen to preach the ideal of responsible government was the late Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, who devoted his whole life to that work. It was at the Calcutta sessions of the Congress in 1906 that the Grand Old Man first preached the ideal of "Swarajya" and declared that the poverty and sufferings of the people of this country would continue until it was given self-government under British rule. And British statesmen too had declared on innumerable occasions from the public platform and in Parliament that the British were in India for the benefit of the people of the country and that it would be given self-government when it had proved itself fit for it. They had said this oftener during the last four or five years than in the past, and by the pronouncement of the 20th of August 1917 a definite declaration of British policy had been made in Parliament. The Montagu-Chelmsford scheme of reforms was the result of the announcement of August 20, and they must admit that the authors of the scheme had acknowledged in the preface to the scheme the necessity of the introduction of an element of responsibility in the government of India. The people welcomed that acknowledgment with enthusiasm. They did not accept the scheme in toto, for while there was a good deal in it which they could agree to with enthusiasm there was also a good deal which they could not but reject. They however welcomed the scheme because it admitted the principle of an element of responsibility in the government. But the unacceptable features of the report had subsequently created a difference of opinion in the country. That was a most unfortunate thing.

INDIA'S DEMANDS.

The war was over and the Peace Conference was now busy discussing questions which would decide the destinies of Europe and of a great many other countries of the world. India had freely given of her men and money for the defence of the great cause for which England and her Allies fought against the Central Powers. Even the critics of India admitted the glorious part which India had played in the defence of the Empire. It was when Germany was at the height of her military power that India stepped in and checked the onward progress of the German armies, and but for the timely help rendered by Indian soldiers in checking German progress in France in 1914 a most terrible calamity would have befallen the world. India helped England to the best of her ability. The Allied Powers declared that they were fighting for the cause of righteousness and the establishment of independence in other countries. Was it contemplated that while other countries of the world got Swarajya India should be left out of consideration? If, when other countries were given Swarajya, India were left out, it would constitute a great injustice to India. They were glad at the honour that had been done to Lord Sinha but they would have preferred if an elected representative of India had attended the Conference.

REFORM SCHEME.

The Indian Reform Bill was now ready to be introduced into Parliament. They all desired that there should be no further delay in the introduction of the Bill. What therefore was the work now before the country? It was essential that their representatives should go to England to put their case before the British people. England was 6,000 miles away from India and the people there were woefully ignorant of Indian affairs. In view of the activities of the Indo-British Association and others, it was essential that India's case should be duly put before the British public. They wanted their representatives to go to England and tell the British public that the Indians were the inheritors of a great and glorious past and that their just and legitimate aspirations should not be disregarded. They wanted their representatives to tell the British public that India wanted self-government under British rule, that India thanked England for what it had done for her but that the country also suffered in a variety of ways because the system of government was without that element of responsibility which was necessary, that it would be a matter of shame if England who fought for giving Swarajya to other nations withheld it from India, and that if English statesmen went back on their promise to give India Swarajya the latter would have no confidence in their promises in the future.

NEED OF UNITY.

The present was a supreme occasion on which absolute unanimity of opinion was essential and would have done great good to the country. It was, therefore, a matter for extreme regret that the people of this country were divided on the question of the reform scheme. Everybody welcomed the acknowledgment of the principle of element of responsibility. But those who called themselves Moderates said it would be all right if India got what had been promised it in the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme of reforms as it constituted a substantial step in the direction of Swarajya, that they would be glad if they got more but that if they did not, what they had been promised should be considered sufficient for the present. The second party said there was a great deal of good in the scheme but that it was not quite good and that India should be given something more. This was the attitude adopted by the special sessions of the Congress at Bombay. And the third party said times had greatly changed since the Congress met in Bombay and that therefore a great deal more was required and that full provincial autonomy should be granted. This was the attitude adopted at the Delhi Congress. Personally he thought it would have been better if the arrangement arrived at at the Bombay Congress had been adhered to. For one thing it would have preserved unanimity in the country. The Bombay Congress accepted the arrangement that the departments of Law, Justice and Police, should remain in the hands of the Government for six years. They were not pleased with this arrangement, but they accepted it to obviate differences of opinion. They did not say they were not fit to conduct these departments. At the meeting of the Subjects Committee of the Delhi Congress, different proposals were put forward and the discussion eventually resulted in the formulation of a demand for full Provincial autonomy for all provinces. Now, what he wanted to emphasize was that there was nobody that did not want full Provincial autonomy in all provinces at the earliest possible date, but the question was one of policy, and his personal opinion was that it would have been better if they had adhered to the Bombay arrangement. In that case there would have been complete unanimity. He would say that if they tried the experiment of full provincial autonomy immediately even in one province, it would be a good thing.

A SUPREME OCCASION.

There were a good many persons who thought that the Delhi Congress had gone much further than the Bombay Congress. That should not distress them very much. The question now before them was what was the work before them? All parties should join hands when the Reform Bill was to be shortly introduced into Parliament. It would be no good to them to quarrel among themselves. It was a supreme occasion, on which they should join hands. It would be wasting their time to fight among themselves. They should make arrangements for sending their Delegates to England. For himself if he went to England he would not be ashamed of pressing the Delhi Congress Resolution, for there was nothing in it of which one need be ashamed. They all wanted full responsible government under British rule. It was also a sound advice which the Moderates gave, to accept what had been given them in the Scheme of Reforms for the present. It would be a good thing if they got much at the start, but they should not be disheartened if they got a little, because they could try to get more in future. He did not think when the Delhi Congress passed the Resolution it left no discretion to the members of the Deputation. He thought there was discretion left to the Delegates. In the past when the Congress asked for a particular thing and was not given the whole of it, did it reject altogether even what little it had been given? Continuing, Pandit Malaviya said, it would be a good thing, if the Delegates of the different parties went to England after agreeing among themselves what to put before the British public, so that the British public might look upon it as the united demand of the 33 crore people of India; but even if that unfortunately happened not to be the case he would still say God bless their efforts. Even if they succeeded in getting even a little measure of Self-government for India, that would do immense good to India. Mr. Montagu had said that they wanted to give responsible government to India, but that the progress of the scheme would depend upon the manner in which the electorates exercised their rights. It was, therefore, essential that they should start Home Rule and Congress Committees in every city, town and village, and explain to the people the meaning of Self-government; and these Committees might give a mandate to the Delegates when they went to England.

MR. JINNAH.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah said the warmest thanks of the meeting were due to the Hon. Pandit Malaviya, who had given them a very instructive and inspiring address. They were all deeply grateful to him for the trouble he had taken of coming there to address them. Pandit Malaviya had referred to the difference of opinion that existed in this country as regarded the question of the Scheme of Reforms. He (the speaker) entirely agreed with him that it was very unfortunate that there should be this difference of opinion. But then it would have been a miracle if on a question of this character there had been no difference of opinion. It was a problem of a unique character that they had been discussing in the country and which was unparalleled in the history of any country in the world. It was natural that there was difference of opinion when the problem of constitutional Reforms in a country with a population of 33 crores was discussed. The Pandit had said, that if they made an effort they could achieve a unanimity of opinion. Nobody would be more happy and glad, if it were possible, than the speaker, and no person in India was better fitted than the Pandit to bring about a unanimity of opinion on the question. But whether they succeeded in their effort or not, they could not wait until complete agreement was arrived at. The question then was what they should do? A lot had been said about the Delhi Congress. He (the speaker) had hitherto held his silence

(Continued on page 8.)

O'DWYERISM IN PUNJAB

DR. ANSARI'S ADDRESS FORFEITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 1.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has declared forfeited to his Majesty all copies both in English and the vernacular, wherever found of the address delivered by Dr. M. A. Ansari as chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Moslem League held in Delhi, last December, on the ground that the said address contained matter which are likely to incite to acts of violence, to disloyalty to the King-Emperor, and to sympathy with his Majesty's enemies, to create feelings of hatred between different classes of his Majesty's subjects and to excite dissatisfaction towards the Government.

ARRESTED WITH ONE MAUND OF OPIUM.

A CALCUTTA SENSATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

Yesterday morning Excise officers on receipt of information went to Howrah Station and on arrival of the down express arrested a European named F. W. Sharp, an engineer, with a fully loaded seven-chambered revolver and one maund contraband opium. When placed before the Magistrate accused said he was travelling in a compartment occupied by a Punjabi, a Marwari and another European. As the train stopped at Howrah he engaged a taxi when the Excise Inspector came and asked if the luggage was his. He replied "yes" without turning towards the Inspector or looking at the luggage. When he turned round he saw two boxes in the taxi which were not his. One of the boxes was burst open and the other appened with his key. The key was of a box he had at home. He usually took a revolver with him when he travelled upcountry. The Magistrate ordered his release on a bail of Rs. 5,000, but as no one stood surety for him he was remanded to *hajat* till the 8th instant.

INDIAN REFORMS.

COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO ORGANISATION OF INDIA OFFICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 2.

A press communique states:—

In accordance with the proposal made in paragraph 293 of the Report of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy on Indian Constitutional Reforms the following committee has been appointed to enquire into the organization of the India Office and the relations between the Secretary of State in Council and the Government of India:—

The Marquis of Crewe, Chairman; H. H. the Aga Khan, The Viscount Esher, The Lord Inchcape, Mr. B. N. Basu, Sir J. B. Brunyate, Lieut.-Col. Godfrey Collins, Mr. Harry Gosling, Professor A. B. Keith, Edinburgh University; Mr. Evelyn Murray, Secretary to the Post Office.

RANGOON RACES.

PRESENTATION OF L.-G.'S CUP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 1.

Six bookmakers stood up at the Rangoon races to-day, when the attendance showed a great improvement all round. The total takings were Rs. 62,000 and as the bookmakers' fees were Rs. 4,500, the Club's profits were considerably increased.

In the 7th race a false start took place. Seven ponies completed the course, one of them having slipped his rider at the start. In the race proper, the vagrant pony proved to be the winner. Sir Reginald and Lady Craddock, Sir James and Lady Walker and the Hon. Mr. Low attended the races and Lady Craddock presented the Lieutenant-Governor's Cup to Mr. C. T. Johnstone, who won three other races during the day.

NATIONAL FREE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL MANGALORE.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Mr. M. A. D'Souza, Member Compressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, writes:—

I herewith offer my sincerest thanks to all the correspondents who have taken interest in my work.

Whatever be my personal grievances and their justice, I think the righteousness of my cause is established. I now recommend it to the kind consideration of patriotic readers of your paper and for generous support.

I appeal to all charitable patriots to contribute generously towards the supply and Teachers Maintenance Fund of our National Free Elementary School, Mangalore, and be pleased to send the same to my address 13, Arcadia, Byculla, and help a persevering worker to realize his cherished plans.

I make this public appeal because I have to return in a short time to Mangalore.

The Government of India have cancelled the order prohibiting the sale of delivery of other dealing in flax canvas free from jute, proofed and unproofed, by any person, otherwise than in accordance with the terms of a permit issued by the Controller (Jute Manufactures), Calcutta.

A general meeting of the Jain Association of India which was held on the 23rd of January, has resolved that the Jain Association of India cannot sympathise with the Hon. Mr. Patel's Bill.

LORD SINHA'S APPOINTMENT.

CALCUTTA CITIZENS' CONGRATULATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

A public meeting of the citizens of Calcutta convened by the Sheriff was held this evening at the Town Hall for thanking the Prime Minister for appointing Lord Sinha as Minister of the British Cabinet and for congratulating Lord Sinha on the unique distinction conferred upon him. There was a large gathering, representatives of various communities being present.

In the course of his speech Sir K. G. Gupta said:—"The Prime Minister has placed India under deep obligation by taking Lord Sinha into his new Ministry and thereby giving a tangible proof of his desire to afford India direct voice in the Government. From his exalted position Lord Sinha will be a potent factor in influencing the policy of the Government in regard to India. The Prime Minister has done more, he has secured the gracious consent of His Majesty the King-Emperor to his elevation to the peerage and we shall see the unique spectacle of an Indian occupying a seat in the House of Lords. Indians have before now fought their way into the House of Commons through the generous suffrages of certain British constituencies, but the entry of an Indian into the Upper House is without precedent. By accepting the Prime Minister's nomination in this regard His Majesty has given one more proof of his kindly solicitude for the welfare of his Indian subjects and of his generous sympathy with their aspirations."

In conclusion Sir K. G. Gupta said, "In England there is a general feeling of trust and sympathy for India and an evident desire among public men to see justice done to her to help her to attain complete autonomy and to put her on an equality with the self-governing dominions. Even had the war not taken place India's political advance could not have been long delayed, but the war certainly has revolutionised all previous concepts and democratic ideals now hold the field. Along with other countries India too has awakened from the slumbers of ages and the ardent hopes and aspirations of the people can no longer be ignored. The political reconstruction of India can only be peacefully accomplished under the guidance of the British Government and in active cooperation of the British people. The British Government and the British public have shown every disposition to assist us in reaching the goal and we may count upon steady and ordered progress in all directions. But no scheme, however well conceived, can succeed unless it is worked by all concerned with genuine goodwill and perfect understanding. I have every hope that Indians and Europeans will join hands in a spirit of brotherhood and cooperate with one another in securing the political and economic regeneration of India. A contented and prosperous India will be the surest guarantee of the solidarity and permanence of the great Empire, to which we have the pride and honour to belong. But India can never be expected to be wholly satisfied until she has her own Government under the suzerainty of the Crown. Let us banish petulance, impatience, and extravagance on the one side and prejudice, distrust and arrogance on the other and, God willing, all will be well."

Resolutions were passed thanking the Prime Minister and congratulating Lord Sinha. Among those who took part in the proceedings were Sir Shamsul Huda, Raja Keshorilal Goswami, Sir Nilratan Sircar, Col. Pugh, Sir Shirley Tremeare, Dr. S. P. Sarbadhicary, Mr. J. N. Roy and Mr. D. P. Khaitan.

JAIN ASPIRATIONS.

PROPOSED DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

(From a Correspondent.)

NIPANI, Jan. 31.

This years' Conference of Southern Maratha Jains commenced its sitting yesterday at Shavanidhi under the presidentship of Mr. Pampureo Desai of Uminbhavi. The first resolution put from the chair offered loyal congratulations to his Majesty the King-Emperor on the successful termination of the war. The next resolution emphasised the need of spread of primary education and recommended the adoption of compulsion for the purpose. The resolution also requested the public in every village to organise special attempts for popularising education on the lines of Dudhagaon Primary Education Society.

Mr. Altekar, Belgaum, then proposed a resolution urging the Franchise Committee to recognise the claims of Jains in Bombay Presidency to representation through communal electorates. The resolution further appointed a committee consisting of Sheth Hirachand Nemchand, Sholapur, Messrs. Kothari, Chaugule of Belgaum and Latthe to arrange a deputation to England for urging Jain claims and views of political reforms before the Parliamentary Select Committee.

Seconding the resolutions Mr. Dhavuti announced that Messrs. Chaugule, Latthe and Kothari would proceed to England and arrangements had been made for the purpose. The resolution was carried amid enthusiastic applause.

Mrs. Shamabai Moruse moved the next resolution urging the need of female education. Mr. Kothari next appealed for funds for encouraging higher education and after a large donation being announced, the Conference adjourned till to-night.

PUNJAB BAR CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 1.

The Punjab Provincial Bar Conference, consisting of barristers and pleaders of first and second grade, will be held in Lahore on March 29th and 30th to discuss questions relating to the interests of the legal profession and administration of justice. The Hon. Mr. Shafi has been elected president.

THE SUREME OCCASION.

(Continued from page 7.)

about that; but it was fair to him that he should tell them what their difficulties were. It was not that they did not want to have as substantial an advance as they could get in the direction of self-government. There was nobody in India who would not be glad if full responsible government under British rule were established throughout India. They had always maintained that India was fit for responsible government but they had never said that they wanted complete responsible government at once. Their demand was that they wanted to see a substantial advance made towards responsible government, and so a few years ago they put forward the Congress League Scheme of Reforms, which asked for representative government. Since then they had got the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme of Reforms, and the question now before them was whether they were or were not to proceed on the basis of the announcement of the 20th August. People who thought that they should treat the Montagu Scheme as the basis of their discussion found it difficult to make a demand for complete provincial autonomy. For, the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme was based on the principle of diarchy; and if they demanded full responsible government for all provinces at once, it amounted t oa rejection of the whole Scheme. It was this difficulty which loomed in the way of those who believed in proceeding on the basis of the Announcement of the 20th August. When the Congress met in Bombay, it endeavoured to keep within that limit, but at the same time they then said the authors of the Scheme had not gone on quite consistently on that basis, and that therefore unless important modifications were made it would not constitute a substantial step towards responsible government.

THE DELHI RESOLUTION.

The Delhi resolution on the other hand struck at the very root of the principle of diarchy. He (the speaker) was not afraid of that resolution. He did not agree if anybody said that because that resolution had been passed they should have nothing to do with the Congress. That Resolution showed that the people were not satisfied with the proposal made in the Reform Scheme; and in one way it emphasized their disapproval. But as the Hon. Pandit had said it did not mean that every word or syllable of the Congress Resolution was to be accepted. When they had an assembly of thousands of people, what they got was an indication of the mind and voice of the people about a particular question. As he had said he was not at all frightened at the Resolution, nor did he say that something terrible had happened. But the real difficulty was that unfortunately an attempt was made to tie down the Deputation to the resolution so that they might not run away from it. The Congress had declared their verdict as to what they wanted, and he thought the Congress therefore ought not to have tried to tie down their representatives. If they read the wording of that Resolution, he thought they could put upon it the interpretation which the Hon. Pandit had put upon it, viz., that it did not tie down the Deputation. It could not be said that it was the intention of the Congress that the Deputation should have no discretion in the matter. The President of the Congress said there was discretion left to the deputation. And if it was agreed that the Resolution meant to give the Deputation full discretion the best part of their trouble would be over. He asked if, after selecting the very best men they could, to send to England, it would be befitting their dignity or conduce to their self-respect to tell them that they were to be sent to England as mere messengers or carriers of the Resolution and not as their plenipotentiaries. On the contrary, he thought it would be much better to say to the Delegates; "You know what our views are; go to England and do your best." (Applause.) If they did this they would put heart into the Delegates who would fight out their battles in England to the best of their abilities. For himself he would tell them in England what India wanted. He would tell them that India should not be satisfied until it was given a substantial advance towards responsible government under British rule, and that it was not for them in England to lay down in an arbitrary fashion what constituted a substantial step, and that they had got to prove that it was substantial.

WHY THEY ACCEPTED DIARCHY.

Continuing, the Hon. Mr. Jinnah said they accepted the principle of diarchy, not because they were in love with it, but because by accepting it, they wanted to see a modification in the Central Government. Under the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme of Reforms, there was no element of responsible government introduced into the Central Government, and it was left at the stage called the 'Stage of influencing.' As far as the Central Government was concerned, the principle of diarchy was not introduced. There were to be no ministers there. He believed that if they were to concentrate their main attempt on achieving an introduction of responsible government into the Central Government, that would appeal to reasonable men in England. But if they gave up the principle of diarchy they gave up all hope of a modification in the Central Government. That was the difficulty. Nobody would be more glad than himself if the principle of diarchy were removed, but there was the fact that the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme was based on that very principle. It would be a good thing if an authoritative declaration was made that the Delhi Congress never meant to deprive their Delegates of discretion in the matter. It would be a good thing if there was complete agreement between all the Deputations that went to England. But, even if no unanimity were achieved and the Left, Right and Centre wings all sent their different deputations, there was nothing wonderful in that. Let them all go to England, and place before the bar of English public opinion their respective demands. The Moderates might say they were very pleased with the Scheme of Reforms, and would like to see a few modifications made in it, but that if no further modifications were made they would not be displeased, but that in any case the English people should not go back upon the Scheme of Reforms. The Centre party to which he would belong would say they accepted the principle of diarchy, but that full provincial autonomy for provinces like Bombay should be given and that if they wanted to stick to the principle of diarchy they should keep only the Departments of Law and Order in their hands and give the rest in charge of the Ministers. The third party would say that there should be full provincial autonomy. Between these three views the shrewd public of England would decide what would be satisfactory to the people of India, and he thought that there was a greater chance of the Centre party succeeding. He again wished only one deputation went to England, but at the same time he thought no serious harm would be done if all the three went.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and the lecturer terminated the proceedings.

PUMPING STATION EMPLOYEES.

UNDERPAYMENT AND DISCONTENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

The discontent among the employees of the Pumping and Compressor Station, Worli, still remains in spite of the increase sanctioned by the Municipal Commissioner. That the increase is more transparent than real, will be readily appreciated if it will also be noticed that the local allowance, which the men were hitherto drawing, will cease to continue.

In view of the fact that the public health of the city stands to be affected for better or worse by the way in which the work here is carried on, it is necessary that the employees should be kept contented, and this is as much in the interests of the public as those of the men who are condemned to spend their hours in a very unhealthy atmosphere.

In June, 1918, the Municipal Commissioner is said to have recommended the sanction of allowances to the employees on the following scale:—

Men on Rs. 30 to Rs. 50, an allowance of Rs. 20.

Men on Rs. 50 to Rs. 90, an allowance of Rs. 25.

Men on Rs. 90 to Rs. 200, an allowance of Rs. 20.

But sanction was given for an increase of Rs. 10 in the first and third category, while in the second Rs. 15 was sanctioned. The men up to Rs. 60 were also given a local allowance of Rs. 5 and those above Rs. 60 were given Rs. 6. After the men went on strike the other day, sanction was given for an additional allowance of Rs. 10 to all the employees whose salaries were from Rs. 35 to Rs. 200, and after some discussion, the local allowance was ordered to be discontinued. So, the actual extent to which the men benefit has been very much reduced. Thus an employee who was drawing Rs. 35 *plus* Rs. 5 *plus* Rs. 10 or Rs. 50 before the sanction of the additional Rs. 10 allowance will be now drawing Rs. 35 *plus* Rs. 20 or Rs. 55. In the grade Rs. 60—90, and above, the actual increase works out at Rs. 4. To illustrate the point, supposing an employee is drawing Rs. 100 per month, he would be hitherto getting Rs. 100 *plus* Rs. 6 *plus* Rs. 10 or Rs. 116, and if the additional increase became operative he should be getting Rs. 116 *plus* Rs. 10 or Rs. 126. But by the stoppage of the local allowance, he would be getting only Rs. 120 or Rs. 4 more than what he is getting at present.

As regards the number of men drawing Rs. 100 and above, there appear to be only 4, not one of them drawing Rs. 200. Of the three Second Engineers, one draws Rs. 165 after putting in 16 years and having risen from Rs. 60; another draws Rs. 140 after 11 years' service and the third draws Rs. 120, the salary on which he was started four years ago. There is a 2nd class supernumerary engineer drawing Rs. 100 after putting in 15 years' service. There is one on Rs. 60 and about 17 or 18 on Rs. 35—50. About 100 to 120 are drawing below Rs. 35, who have been given only paltry allowances. The men are subject to the disciplinary rules and regulations and cannot go on strike without making themselves liable to prosecution, as it happened the other day with some men, who, it seems, were really innocent people. And so long as they do not go on strike, the authorities appear to take no notice whatever of the grievances of the men. It is most extraordinary that this sort of thing should continue to prevail in a department of the Municipality, on the proper working of which depend the health and even life of thousands of people. If any men deserve to be paid adequately, it is the men who day in and day out work in a dirty and disease-laden atmosphere, regardless of the risks to which they are themselves exposed. The Corporation should wake up to the sense of danger involved in the underpayment of the employees at the Pumping Station and try to remove the discontent among them by paying them adequately. This duty, the Corporation will not have properly discharged by importing an unqualified engineer from England or the European Continent and paying him an extravagant salary.

DISCONTENTMENT AMONG TELEGRAPH STAFF.

At a representative meeting of the Poona Telegraph Office staff held in the Catholic Institute, several speakers laid stress on the keen disappointment occasioned by the revised scheme of pay, inasmuch as it did not meet the men's legitimate aspirations. The resolutions adopted were partly those of the Calcutta and Bombay Centres. These will be forwarded to the Director-General for submission to the Government of India.

BRITISH SOLDIERS GOING TO UNITED KINGDOM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 1.

It is notified that the British soldiers proceeding to the United Kingdom will proceed fully armed and equipped in accordance with the scale approved for the various branches of the service. Unit Commanders will ensure that arms, personal equipment and clothing are in a serviceable condition, necessary replacements being made locally.

BENGAL EXCISE DEPARTMENT

REPORTED FALL IN CONSUMPTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

The report on the administration of the Bengal Excise Department for the last year shows a large decrease in consumption of excisable articles due to the war and to increase in taxation. Notwithstanding a decrease in consumption there has been an increase of revenue under each head. Had consumption not been affected the increase of revenue would certainly have been very large. The number of shops have been decreased wherever possible. The total number of licenses issued for wholesale and retail vend was 569 against 606 in the previous year. The total receipts from license fees amounted to Rs. 2,98,725 against Rs. 3,26,146 in the preceding year. The decrease was due to the fall in consumption in 1916-17, which affected settlements. Receipts from duty on portable foreign spirit manufactured in India were Rs. 5,98,053 against Rs. 3,01,820 in 1916-17. The high price of imported liquor stimulated consumption of rum and of local blends of whisky and brandy and consequent demand for rum and rectified spirits was met by Indian-made spirit owing to shortage of Java spirit, which would ordinarily have supplied a greater part of it.

THE SEDITION BILLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your evening contemporary is beside itself with rage, because the Indian papers have protested against the Bills, which if passed would invest the bureaucrats with powers of unheard of repression. Only last week our distinguished contryman the Hon. Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea said:—

"We are all preparing ourselves to salute the new sun of liberty that will soon spread warmth and radiance over the ancient land, the land of Vedic Rishis of old who chanted on the banks of our sacred rivers, the first yearnings of infant humanity toward the divine ideal. Dadabhai and others working under the inspiration of the noblest ideals toiled for the advent of this great day."

Babu Benerjea's "new sun of liberty" is still below the horizon; but by internal quarrels, we have so far forsaken to combat the giant that has raised his head to swallow our liberty at his sweet will and pleasure. The bureaucracy has tried to clutch a sort of power which can effectively crush, if it likes, all constitutional agitation against the present system of Government. Your contemporary in its super-wisdom proclaims:—

"We have not the least fear ourselves of being 'repressed.' We do not believe that there is a single honest law-abiding citizen in the whole of India who really cares a jot about the Rowlatt Bill, or apprehends any unwarrantable interference . . . . . with his life or liberty."

Such puerile arguments are enough to mislead the gullible readers of the rabid Anglo-Indian journal, which cares little whether Indians live or die. When its liberty is safe in the hands of the bureaucrats, when its sole business consists in trying to keep India in subjection, it will proclaim in the name of the people of India, that they have no fear on account of the Rowlatt legislation. Rabid Anglo-Indianism need not go any further. They proclaim the politically minded Indians as extremists, revolutionaries, Bolshevists and anarchists. Innocent people and revered patriots like the Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malavia are branded as "fanatics." But they are immune from law. They are bureaucracy's pet children. The game is not new. Sir Pherozshah Mehta said in 1889:—

"They raised against us a cry as terrible as the cry of heresy, which was sometimes raised in the old days of the Inquisition to crush an obnoxious personage, otherwise unimpeachable and invulnerable. They raised against us the cry of sedition and disloyalty. (*Cries of "Shame."*) It was a cry well calculated to create alarm and uneasiness even among persons otherwise well disposed towards us. The Congress has, however, met the charge firmly and boldly (*cheers*) by a steadfast appeal to the authoritative record of our words, thoughts and deeds, and to the personalities of the members composing it year after year. (*Renewed cheers.*) It was conclusively shown that the charge was founded on calumnies, lies and misrepresentations. (*Renewed cheers.*")

The "Advocate" makes capital out of the Chandavarker-Beacheroft Report, and tries to prove that the interned Bengali youths were anarchists, cut-throats and revolutionaries. The Committee was an official one, and it passed judgment on police records, without even a show of judicial enquiry. The lie of the "Advocate" has been exposed by the Government of Bengal. It has the grace to acknowledge its mistake by releasing about 500 Bengali youths, who were interned under the Defence of India Act, which was declared by Sir Narayan himself as "a fraud upon the law." But, the same "fraud upon the law," the same "unlawful law" (in the words of Lord Loreburn) is sought to be perpetrated permanently in the Statute Book by Sir George Lowndes, the present Law Member. It was an unfortunate day, when Mr. Lowndes was selected from Bombay to grace the chair honored by Sir S. P. Sinha and Sir Ali Imam. Would Lord Sinha defend the monstrous legislation in the House of Lords?—Yours, etc.,

VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.

Girgaon, 31st January, 1919.

HOCKEY IN POONA.

The last match in the semi-finals of the Poona Open Hockey Tournaments held under the auspices of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana was played on Friday the 31st January, between the Friends' Union Club (Kirkee) and resulted in a draw, both sides scoring two goals. The match was to be played again on Sunday.

CHOLERA IN THE CITY.

337 DEATHS ON SATURDAY.

TOTAL MORTALITY: 559.

559 deaths occurred from all causes in Bombay on Saturday of which 337 were from cholera. The cholera mortality was distributed as below:—

Sections.	Attacks.	Deaths
Upper Colaba	0	0
Middle and Lower Colaba	6	7
Fort, Southern	1	0
Fort, Northern	10	4
Esplanade	4	3
Mandvi	2	2
Chukla	0	0
Umarkhadi	10	10
Dongri	5	4
Market	6	3
Dhobi Talao	7	7
Fanaswadi	4	5
Bhuleshwar	2	2
Khara Talao	2	4
Kumbharwada	3	2
Khotwadi	11	10
Girgaum	8	9
Chowpati	0	0
Walkeshwar	1	1
Mahaluxmi	13	13
Mazagon	14	15
Tarwadi	27	25
Second Nagpada	8	5
Kamathipura	9	8
Tardeo	13	11
Byculla	37	32
First Nagpada	0	0
Parel	59	57
Sewri	18	17
Sion	24	15
Mahim	1	1
Worli	66	61
Harbour and Dock	3	3
Railways and Homeless Hospitals	0	0

EDUCATION IN THE U. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 2.

In the resolution on the general report on public instruction in the United Provinces Sir Harcourt Butler remarks that the percentage of boys undergoing elementary education to the total male population is 2.80 compared with the average of 4.50 for all Indians and is about half of what it is in Madras, Bengal and Bombay and is in fact the lowest of any of the major provinces of India. The Government has proposed to make largely increased grants to district boards and it has definitely declared the object to be aimed at should be that of at least doubling the number of scholars attending primary schools, and if necessary for this purpose of doubling the number of schools. The percentage of girls under instruction has advanced from .32 to .33 per cent of the total female population. In this province the conditions social, historical and religious make the task of girls' education even more uphill than elsewhere. The local authorities are apathetic and it is only special societies like the Arya Samaj that evince any genuine interest in the cause. It was the intention of the Government to open a High Class school for girls of good family in Lucknow during the coming year but the work had to be stopped owing to the difficulty in obtaining materials during the war. It will be resumed as soon as circumstances permit.

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS RELAXED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 1.

In consequence of the removal of export restrictions in the United States of America and of the improvement of shipping facilities, it has been decided to discontinue the existing system of issuing priority recommendations to importers. Firms in India may still apply for assistance to the Indian Munitions Board through the local priority authorities in cases of special importance, should any delay in shipment be apprehended.

TREATMENT AT PAREL LABORATORY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please publish the following in the "People's paper" and oblige?

Hearing that the ante-cholera inoculation work is being carried on in the Bacteriological Laboratory, Parel, I went to the Laboratory Office last evening with my wife and children to get inoculated. I was told by a gentleman, there that all the doctors were busy and that owing to the pressure of work the inoculation work is done for two hours every morning. I was surprised to hear that Dr. Liston, the Director of the Laboratory, who talked so much at the time of the Influenza epidemic and who is taking a keen interest in the present one, allowed his staff to devote only two hours every day for inoculation when the disease is raging so fiercely. I went, however, to the Laboratory Hall and found a European lady being inoculated by a *Parsee* Sub-Assistant Surgeon. As the inoculation work was going on and as the doctor belonged to my community. I naturally thought that I also might be inoculated and proceeded to him with my family. But the worthy gentleman knowing my intentions before hand asked me, to my surprise, in an insulting manner, to go away, just as if I were a dog. As I had been there at an improper hour and was thus at fault I had to pocket the insult. Is this the way of treating a gentleman? Is this the way in which the Laboratory welcomes its patients? I do not know how many more people are being turned out every day in this manner.—Yours, etc.,

A PARSEE.

Bandra, 31st Jan.

Col. Rowland Martin, who led the charge of the 21st Lancers at Omdurman, died at Mhow on January 31st after a short illness.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ADMISSIBILITY OF CONFESSIONAL STATEMENT.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah J. J.)

IMPERATOR *vs.* MEDYA BIN TAMMYA No. 1.

This case was tried by Mr. E. H. Waterfield, the Learned Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, accepting the unanimous verdict of the jury, found the accused guilty of robbery and sentenced him to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and differing from all the assessors, found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death subject to the confirmation of the High Court.

The case came up before their Lordships for confirmation.

The facts according to the prosecution were briefly as follows:—

The deceased boy, named Parshya was missed in the morning of Tuesday, 20th August, and his sister asked his cousin Mukharya to go in search of him. He made enquiries and at last learnt that a boy named Tammya had seen the deceased with accused No. 1, near a bridge. When Mukharya questioned accused 1 about him, he first denied all knowledge about him, but when he was confronted with Tammy's statement, he said that he had seen the deceased near the bridge, but that he had not taken him with him. Next morning he continued his search and visited various places without success. In the afternoon, he returned and found the witness, Mahmudsab and Kalloleppa questioning accused, who had been persistently denying all knowledge of the boy. In the meantime accused No. 2 appeared to come there. Kalloleppa taxed him with going away with the boy. Then accused No. 2 produced a pair of gold ear-rings, and threw them at accused No. 1, who threw them back again and there was a quarrel between them. Then when pressed further both the accused confessed that the boy had been robbed and thrown into the "Balebhavi". The Police Patil was sent for and he drew up a panchnama. The Patil arrested the two accused and sent them to the sub-inspector at Gokak who came to the village bringing them with him. Accused 1 told him that he had a pair of bracelets taken from the boy and would produce them. It was past mid-night, but the sub-inspector sent for a panch and in their presence accused 1 produced the bracelets from underneath a stone behind his house. In the morning, the police and others went to the well and found the deceased's body there, as the first accused had said; the deceased was known to be wearing a pair of ear-rings, a pair of bracelets and a silver girdle. The ear rings were produced by accused 2 and the bracelets by accused 1, while the girdle was found on the deceased's body when it was taken out of the well.

After hearing arguments on both sides their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence.

LAW OF CONFESSIONS.

His Lordship Justice Heaton in the course of the judgmen tobserved:—

His Lordship thought, it was better to point out, what was a misreading by the sessions judge of the law relating to confessions. Speaking of what the appellant had said, the sessions judge in addressing the jury said, as follows. "If the accused merely said, 'I have murder d the deceased, that would be inadmissible. But when he says, he threw the deceased into the well, that confess on is admissible, as it led to the finding of the body." Section 27, which was the pertinent section of the Evidence Act said that "when any fact is deposed to as discovered in consequence of information received from a person accused of any offence, in the custody of a police officer, whether it amounts to a confession or not, as relates distinctly to the fact discovered there. by may be proved.

There the fact discovered was that the body of the boy was in the well. The information which led to that discovery was the information given by the appellant that the body was in the well, and nothing that he said about murdering the boy or throwing him into the well would be admissible under section 27. However, though evidence might have been admitted in the case which ought not have been admitted. The evidence which was strictly admissible, was overwhelming.

QUESTION OF SENTENCE.

Further on, as regards the sentence, his Lordship observed that the sentence of death should be confirmed. The murder was one of a type for which the sentence of death was peculiarly appropriate, for it was one of the worst types of murder to kill a child for the sake of its ornaments. Had this case been tried with a jury, the jury would not have convicted the appellant. Because they were there, and as assessors. They had expressed a unanimous opinion that the appellant was not guilty of murder. This was a reason, which on grounds of sentiment and perhaps on grounds of concession to public opinion as expressed by juries, might justify the imposition of the sentence of transportation for life. That was a consideration, which, in the case, ought not to sway them, though it might and very properly sway His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, should the appellant appeal to them.

Mr. A. A. Jahagirdar appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

MURDER CASE FOR CONFIRMATION.

SENTENCE REDUCED TO TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

SMPERATOR.

Vs.

1. HAVALYA BIN RAPGAPPA.
2. HANGA NINGAPA.
3. BASIA BALAPPA.
4. TIPA YELLAPA and
5. YENKA DHIRA.

This case was tried by Mr. A. C. Wild, the learned Sessions Judge of Biyapur who convicted and sentenced all the accused to death, under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, the case came up before their Lordship for confirmation.

The accused in this case were charged with the murder of one *Hauma Walikar* at the village of Yergos on the night of August 23rd 1918, and the prosecution case was as follows:—

Accused Nos. 1, 2 and 5 were Bedars and were relations that is accused 1 and 5 were cousins and accused 2's sister was accused 1's wife. Some years ago accused 5 became intimate with the deceased Hauma's sister Lakavva, who was a married woman. Hauma put a step to this intimacy and subsequently took as his mistress the wife of accused 1. Thus accused Nos. 1, 2 and 5 were on bad terms with Hauma. The Nadgonda of Kerkalmatti was the Inamdar of the village of Yergop and also owned a land at the village of Jalgeri. Accused 4's mother-in-law and accused 4 were formerly Nadgokda's tenants in the Jalgeri land and one Vehka Kaipali was Nadgauda's tenant in a land at Yergop. The Nadgouda put an end to the tenancies of accused 4 and Kaipali though they were asserting that they were permanent tenants and gave the lands to the deceased Hauma who seems to have been favourite. Accused 4 and Kaipali were thus on bad terms with Hauma. Accued 3 took as his mistress one Taugewa who was at a time mistress of Hauma. There was a quarel about this and Hauma gave a beating to accused 3.

The quarrels between accused Nos. 1, 2, and 5 were old ones but that between accused 4 and Huma had not been settled as a civil suit was pending. So the Lingayat accused Nos. 3 and 4 and Kaipali conspired, with the Bedars accused Nos. 1, 2 and 5 to murder Hauma. This they did two hours after sun set on August, 23rd cut side the house of Kaipali. About 7 p.m., that day the witness Sanga happened to pass the house of Kaipali and saw accused 1, 3, 4, 5 and Kaipali sitting on the latters platform. It would appear from other evidence that accused 2 had gone to keep watch for Hauma who was in Durgavva's temple praying for rain with his uncle.

... ...

Benappa and Hauma left the temple together, but on the way home B nappa turned aside to make water. He had not caught up Hauma when he heard Hauma cry out that he was killed. He ran forward outstripping. Iravya who was moving in the same direction and saw accused 1—5 and Kaipali cutting Hauma with axes. Meanwhile the witness Malia came from the other end of the lane and the murderers ran away. Three of these ascended the stone to the roof of Kaipali's house and the other three went to the house of Bhimappa, the relative of accused 3. Hauma who was unconscious was taken home and died as soon as he arrived there. There were no less than 26 incised wounds on his person. The sub-inspector on the report of the Patel reached the scene of offence at 3 a.m. He made panchnamas about the corpse and the scene of offence and then searched the house of the accused. He then took down the statements of the three eyewitnesses. Accused 1 and 4 were arrested on the following day, the others having absconded. On August 26th accused 3 was arrested and accused 2 was arrested on 30th or 31st. Accused 1 and 2 both made confessions. The case was sent up on September 3rd and accused 5 surrendered to the Committing Magistrate. The last offender Kaipali, was never caught and was now dead.

The learned Sessions Judge believed the evidence of the eye-witnesses and the confession of the accused No. 1 which appeared to him to be voluntary. This fact as well as the production of the sword by accused 2 the blood-stains on the clothes of accused No. 1 and 4 and the evidence of motive together in his opinion constituted a clear case against the five accused. Therefore disagreeing with both the assessors as to accused 1, 3, 4 and 5 and agreeing with one of the assessors as regards accused 2 the learned Sessions Judge found the accused 1—5 guilty of the murder of Hauma an sentenced all the accused to death subject to the confirmation by the High Court.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments on both sides confirmed the conviction, but reduced the sentence of all the accused to transportation for life.

Mr. S. N. Karnad appeared for accused 1, 2 and 5.

Mr. S. V. Palekar appeared for accused Nos. 3 and 4.

The Government pleader represented the Crown.

AN ORAL AGREEMENT.

ESMAILBHAI PEERBHAI ... Appellant & Defendant.

vs.

HMEDBHAI ABDRENBHAI PEERBHOY ...Respondent and Plaintiff.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Hayward.)

This was an appeal filed by Esmailbhai Peerbhai against the decree of Mr. Justice Kajiji made in the suit filed by Ahmedbhai Abdenbhai Peerbhoy against him claiming for specific performance of an oral agreement for sale of the Appellant's right title and interest in certain prope ties situate at Dhasavi, Poona, etc., belonging to the estate of his late father Peerbhoy Damji. Mr. Justice Kajiji held that there was an agreement and passed a decree for specific performance in favour of the plaintiff Ahmedbhai.

Mr. Weldon instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors appeared for the appellant and Mr. Kanga instructed by Messrs. Ta tar and Co., solicitors appeared for the respondent Ahmedbhoy.

After hearing Mr. Weldon and without calling upon Counsel for the other side their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Hayward confirmed the decree of Mr. Justice Kajiji and dismissed the appeal with costs.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 3RD OF FEBRUARY, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

ON QUESTION OF COSTS.

1811-18—Pandia and Co. Messrs P Meorni Bros a firm v Noormahomed Haji Allarakhia, M B Chothia.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES AND FURTHER DIRECTIONS.

C C 1536-18—Payne and Co, J F Karaka v B Cavasji and Co a firm and anr, Little and Co, Mer K and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF AN ISSUE.

1392-18—Crawford B and Co, Gilas Melfer Cohen v E S Gareh, Mirza M and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1648-18—Payne and Co, Gordhandas Karsondas v Keshowlal Ujamsey a firm, Ragh N and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1453-17—Ardeshir H D and Co. Raichand Ghelabhai v Bai Poorbai widow and anr, Captain and V, Malvi M R and Co.

1125-17—Wadia G and Co, E D Sassoon and Co a firm v Chaturbhuj Ganesh a firm Edgelow G W and Co.

860-18—Shamrao M and H, Chimanlal Lallobhai v Wadia Chinoy and Co a firm.

647-18—Mulla and Mulla, Kayum Dawoodbhai Jafferji v Abdul Husein Dawoodbhai Jafferji and ors, Mulla and M, Purnanand and Co.

657-18—Malvi M R and Co, Pragji Velji and anr v Jiwanram Mody a firm and anr.

801-16—Sham M and H, Luxmidas Devidas v Vithaldas Motiram, Soonderdas and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSE.

1928-18—Little and Co, Fatehally Abdul Kayum v Dhanpatrai Bupubhai Parekh, Khandvalla and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

58-18—Malvi M R & Co, Ganeshmal Chhoturam and ors v Lachminarayan Jethmal, Madu K & Co.

1032-17—Motichand and D, Messrs Surajmal Keshrimal a firm v Messrs Ramram Kissonlal a firm, Edg G W & Co.

1446-17—Rustomji & G, Mahadeo Deoram Rao, v Saheb Jayaram Mantri and ors, Janardhan, D J Mantri.

724-18—The P & P, Bai Gangabai widow v Dama Anand and ors, Mehta D & L.

111-18—Capt and V, Wadilal Sarabhai a firm v Sale Mahomed bin Sale Esea El Hamid, Mulla and M, Part heard 17-1-19.

1306-18—Bhai K and G, Jagormal Asanmal a firm v Mulchand Chellaram and anr, Payne and Co.

78-16—Mulla and M, Jaffer Mahomed Mistry v Kanji Jetha and ors, M B Chothia, Part heard 6-1-19.

1105-17—Payne and Co, Allibhai Mitha v Balchand Kundanmal a firm, Daph F and D.

BEFORE THE HON MR JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

1395-17—Pandia and Co., Messrs Bhukhandas Motilal & Co., a firm v. Laxmidas Gordhandas Tejpal, Motichand & Part Heard.

SHORT CAUSE.

1742-18—Bhai K and G, The Bombay Coal Trading Co a firm v F C Nissim, Part heard, 17-1-19.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

C C 1561-18—Motichand and D, Messrs Elias Haji Oomer and Co a firm v Messrs Dwarkadas Kedarbux a firm, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1079-17—Edg G W and Co, Lakhamichand Padamsey and Co a firm v Gabruchand Kacharachand and ors, Mehta D and L.

1082-17—Rustomji and G, Ismailbhai Virji v. Virji Nanji.

1353-16—Malvi M R & Co., Shivratandas Pragdas and ors v. Bhimabai and anr, Mulla and M.

171-18—Patell and Ez., Ramji Keshavji v. Pundlick Rowji and anr, D J Mantri.

526-17—Bhaishanker K & G, The Poona Bank Limited v. Jamnadas Harakhji and anr, Ardeshir H D & Co.

192-18—Shroff and D, Messrs. Lalji Vallabhdas Kanji a firm v. Messrs. Bhimjibhai Fulchand a firm, Mehta D and L.

193-18—Raghavaya N & Co., Maganlal Kallianji v. Jamnadas Harakhji Sungvi & ors, Shamrao M & H.

211-18—Hiralal T & Co., Mangaldas Girdhardas Parekh v. Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, Payne and Co.

224-18—Smetham B & Co., Mahadeo Ramchandra and anr v. Waghia Wasudeo and ors, Jehangir M & S, Khandwala and Co.

1154-17—Ragh N and Co, Messrs Amratlal Jamnadas v Messrs B G Gorio and Co a firm, Mer K and Co.

95-18—Tyabji D and Co, Vallabhdas Khimji Jairam v Nanji Soonderji, Mulla and M.

1831-18—Mehta D and L, M A Brothers a firm v Bhulaji Bhorimal a firm, Ragh N and Co.

DEATH OF A POLICE NAIK.

DUE TO STRIKERS' ASSUALT.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, concluded at the Coroner's Court, on Saturday, the adjourned inquest touching the death of Yesu Gharu, aged 45, police naik No. 1113D.

Inspector George Newby said that on the 11th ultimo he was instructed to proceed to Haines Road on a motor cycle to see what the strikers were about. He saw a body of several thousand men coming along Pipe Road from Parel towards him. He reported this by telephone to Jacob's Circle. Sergeant Scott and fifteen men were detailed to accompany witness, who was then instructed to stop the march of the strikers. On his way, witness picked up another post of fifteen men at Clarke Road level crossing and arrived in time to prevent the mob coming on to Clarke Road. The mob consisted of ten thousand men and they had a barrier of plantain leaves in front of them. As witness approached and shouted to them to stop they dropped the barrier and ran back. Some small boys threw stones. Witness waited for the police to come up and then marched them up in line to the coroner of a building to prevent the mob coming round another way. Witness called a half at the coroner. When the crowd saw the police halt they again collected and began to throw stones. So the police marched on again. About half way up the Pipe Road there was a temporary gate at which he called another halt. The crowd threw stones again at the police and him. He marched again until he reached the gate of the Phoenix Mill where he went forward and went to the telephone and explained to Headquarters where he was and how things stood.

A WARNING.

He suddenly heard a roaring. He put up the receiver and ran outside. He found that stones were coming in showers. His men ran into the mill. He called them to stop outside. They came into the compound followed by Sergeant Scott. One man invited witness in, but witness refused to go and the men closed the gate. Witness dodged the stones for some time. He had no firearm with him. He saw the stones becoming more numerous and large and the crowd getting nearer to him. He turned and ran to save his life. The deceased was one of the men who had taken refuge in the mill. Witness ran to his motor cycle and went to Jacob's Circle for help. He got an armed party under a European officer. As witness returned along Pipe Road he saw the crowd dispersing as they saw the police coming. When witness got to the Phoenix Mill he found the deceased and twenty-one other constables lying in different places, about 200 paces from the mill, with various injuries. They were picked up and removed to hospital. No injured strikers were seen. The railings of the mill compound had been wrenched away in sections, and the window had been torn from the masonry. On that day the mills at Tardeo had been working and apparently the strikers were on the way to stop them. Later, four other policemen were found to have been injured. No provocation whatever was given to the strikers by the police. The statement made in a certain paper that a police officer brandished rifle was a lie. He and Sergeant Scott were the only European officers and witness had no fire-arm whatever. Sergeant Scott had only a revolver.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries sustained when a mob of some thousands of rioters strikers made a cowardly and unprovoked assault on about thirty police constables on the 11th January.

RESERVED SEATS FOR WOMEN IN TRAMWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Kindly publish the enclosed letter addressed to the President and Members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and oblige:—Yours, etc.,

JIVRAJ G. NENSEY.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

BOMBAY, Jan. 14.

To

The President and Members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

Re: Reserved Seats for Ladies in Tramways.

Respected Sirs,

It is a well-known fact that the present management of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co. Ltd. for the tram services in Bombay has been very unpopular and it has been protested in many ways by the Bombay public. In the morning and evening specially at junctions and even from the starting stations passengers do not find their seats in tram cars for a very long time, while those who want to get in from the intermediate stations have to wait for a very long time.

At such times it is quite impossible for ladies to travel in such over-crowded tram cars. Even it is very difficult for ladies to stand for a long time, at stations. Even if they get into tram cars, after a great difficulty then, it is very difficult for them to secure seats.

Of course sometimes ladies are offered seats by some gentlemen, but now it is quite necessary to reserve first four benches i.e., eight seats, specially for ladies. These seats in absence of female passengers may be used by male passengers so that Mr. Remington Director of the Tramways Company whose sympathy towards the public and Corporation is well known by the tone of his last letter to our Corporation may not have any excuse of the loss to the Company of the eight vacant seats for the ladies, as they are to be used by males in absence of female passengers.

Sometimes lady passengers get seats in tram cars, but they have to sit sometimes by the side of undesirable passengers.

Again it is a custom amongst ladies to sit near each other and as there are no reserve seats for them, they have to sit separately on seats available.

Under these circumstances I request the Corporation as to so arrange to ask the Tramway Company to reserve first four benches for ladies and make changes in the bye-laws of the Company.

I have the honour to be,
Respected Sirs,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) JIVRAJ G. NENSEY.

CHAMPARAN DEFAMATION CASE.

D. J. REID V. W. S. IRWIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

At the High Court, to-day, Justice Rankin was engaged in hearing the suit instituted by Mr. Donald James Reid against Mr. William S. Irwin, claiming Rs. 50,000 as damages.

Mr. Pugh in opening the case for the plaintiff, said this was a suit for defamation brought by Mr. Reid against Mr. Irwin in connection with some letters that Mr. Irwin published in some Calcutta papers. A charge was made by Mr. Irwin against Mr. Reid that at a certain meeting of planters before the meeting of the Champaran Agricultural Dispute Committee, Mr. Reid, concealing from Mr. Irwin the fact that the Committee had arrived at the decision that they would reduce a certain payment known as "tawan", dishonestly induced Mr. Irwin to agree to an abatement in regard to "sarbasi." Major T. R. Filgate was then examined. The case is proceeding.

BRITISH ARTICLES ON FREE LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

The following communique is issued by His Majesty's Trade Commissioner for India and Ceylon:—A cable notification has been received from the Department of Overseas Trade, London, advising that the following articles have been placed on the free list and now do not require an export license for shipment from the United Kingdom:—Acetic acid, ammonia and its salts except sulphate, artificial abrasives, aspirin, axes bags, and sacks other than nitrace bags, boilers and parts, bristles not of European origin, calcium carbide, cascara sagrada, cement, chronium salts except bichromate of soda, copper bars, sheets tubes, cobalitichron embrocation, lax cordege and twine, ferrocalleys, various formic acids, gallnut extracts, gun and gloy, gum arabic, gun tragacinth, hatchets, hammers, hemp, insulating materials, various iron and steel structural materials, lead compounds in mixture not exceeding twenty per cent. lead, liquoriceroot and juice, lubricants, various manganese, magnetos, motor spirit, nickel nitrate, oonkum oil, fuel, oil varnish, oil waste packing cases, empty paraffin oil, petroleum and products, platinum, revolution indicators, sausage, skins, selenium, silicon, manganese, soda crystals spiegaleigen, tapers, throium, titanium, tungstone except lamp filaments, turpentine, wire barbed wire, galvanised wood screws, rays apparatus and zinc oxide. Applications for licenses to export the following goods will be considered favourably:—Dressed harness leather, enamelled japanned leather, pickled Norwegian fish.

HIGH COURT PLEADERS' EXAMINATION

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We shall be highly obliged to you if you will kindly help us by your weighty columns in moving the High Court authorities to postpone the ensuing High Court Pleaders' examination to some convenient future.

We may add for your information here that we are candidates wishing to appear for the said examination which as is published will be held on 10th, 11th and 12th proximo. You will thus see that the candidates will have to endanger their lives in as much as the epidemic of cholera is verulent in Bombay at present. The University of Bombay has granted such requests in the past as you may be aware of. We have made this request to the High Court authorities but as it is the first of its kind we are not so confident as to our request being granted. Hence this request to you.

Hoping you will do the needful,—Yours, etc.,

CANDIDATES.

Barsi, Jan. 31.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I request you to kindly publish the following in your esteemed paper for the benefit of mofussil candidates? The death-rate of cholera is increasing every day and makes it very risky for mofussil candidates to go to Bombay at this time; especially for those who have to put up in hotels. Will the High Court kindly postpone the examination for at least a month, as the University, I hear, has done?—Yours, etc.,

A MOFUSSIL CANDIDATE.

Gadag, Jan. 30.

Mr. H. V. Lanchester, the well-known town-planning expert, is now in Madras on his way to the United Provinces, where his advice is being sought by the Government of that province in connection with the Cawnpore town-planning scheme.

STAR CHAMBER ACT.

"SANJAYA" PRESS SECURITY.

THREAT TO ENHANCE IT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, on Saturday, Ganesh Mahadev Virkar, keeper of the "Sanjaya" Printing Press, appeared in answer to a notice issued against him calling upon him to show cause why the security of Rs. 500 deposited by him under the Indian Press Act should not be enhanced. Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Government; and Mr. R. S. Pandit, Barrister-at-law, for the respondent.

Inspector S. R. Patwardhan of the C.I.D., examined by Mr. Bowen, said he had known the Shruti Bodh Press since 1913 when it was at Kalbadevi Road. Achyut Balvant Kolhatkar made a declaration on the 28th September 1916 as keeper of that press and also as the printer and publisher of the "Sandesh", the "Message" and another newspaper. Kolhatkar was then ordered to deposit Rs. 1,500 as security under section 3 of the Press Act. Kolhatkar edited the "Sandesh" newspaper. The Press was removed to Jail Road and a fresh declaration was made by Kolhatkar on the 17th November 1917, when further security was dispensed with. On the 9th July 1918, Government gave a notice to Kolhatkar, declaring that his security had been forfeited.

Mr. Bowen read this notice, in the course of which Government stated that in the issue of the "Sandesh" of the 21st April 1918 an article had appeared under the heading "The prop of our National Aspiration", containing the following words: "Whether on our chariot of administration the Eagle banner remain flying or the Union Jack remain waving we have no objection at all". The notice added that it appeared to the Governor-in-Council that the words quoted implied that it was a matter of indifference whether India remained under British rule or came under German rule, and that they were likely to create disaffection twards the Government established by law in British India. The notice further stated that the general purport of the article was to suggest that the Government established by law in British India suppressed the Indians' legitimate aspirations and neglected the interests of India, and it appeared to the Governor-in-Council that the article tended to excite disaffection towards the Government. The Governor therefore declared that the security of Rs. 1,500 deposited by Kolhatkar was forfeited and his declaration as keeper annulled under section 4 of the Press Act, after the expiry of ten days from the 9th July 1918.

"SANDESH" AND "SANJAYA."

Inspector Patwardhan, continuing his evidence, said the "Sandesh" ceased to be published after that order and was last published on the 19th July 1918. On the 17th July 1918, a fresh declaration was made by the respondent Virkar as printer and publisher of a daily vernacular newspaper called the "Sanjaya", and as keeper of the "Sanjaya" Press. Virkar was ordered to deposit Rs. 500 as security provisionally and this order was confirmed on the 31st July. The "Sanjaya" first appeared on the 21st July 1918. There appeared a notice in the "Sandesh" of the 19th July saying that a new Marathi daily, named the "Sanjaya" would commence from the 21st July. A note on the "Sanjaya" showed that it was printed and published at the same Press in Jail Road, where the "Sandesh" was printed and published. A comparison of the copies of the two newspapers showed that the type used for them, the arrangement of the matter and the number of columns in both the papers were the same, and the twelve advertisements which used to be published in the "Sandesh" appeared in the "Sanjaya" on the identical pages and places. He (witness) had seen Kolhatkar at the "Sanjaya" Press since the "Sandesh" had ceased to appear. He last saw him there in December. Kolhatkar was busy writing a play in a living room on the second floor. Kolhatkar's family lived on that floor. Witness had known Virkar since the press was at Kalbadevi Road. That was in 1917. Virkar was canvassing advertisements for the "Sandesh" at that time and assisting in the management of the paper and the press. Witness knew that the press had been chiefly employed in publishing the "Sandesh" and the "Sanjaya".

Cross-examined by Mr. Pandit, the witness said the house where the "Sanjaya" was published belonged to Kolhatkar, who, he was told, purchased it when he removed the press there from Kalbadevi Road. He did not know that the respondent paid Kolhatkar Rs. 350 per month as rent, or that Virkar canvassed advertisements for Kolhatkar's paper on commission. Since the "Sanjaya" had been issued he had noticed that the policy of that paper was not very much different from the policy adopted by Kolhatkar. It was different to a certain extent. Kolhatkar was the editor of the "Sandesh". He (witness) did not know that the "Sanjaya" was edited by Waman Ramchandra Joshi.

Questioned by the Magistrate, the wit-

(Continued in column 5.)

(Continued from Column 6.)

ness said he had not found any difference in the press itself. He had not seen any change in the personnel of the press. Virkar was its present manager.

The respondent, in his statement to the Court, said the press belonged to him. He had bought it.

Mr. Pandit said he wished to call evidence to show that his client had purchased the press for a consideration. He wished to call Kolhatkar as a witness. Kolhatkar was in Bombay, but his other witness was at Hyderabad.

Mr. Bowen said he would leave the question of adjournment to the Court. It was quite obvious that the change in the name of the press and the paper took place because Government forfeited the security given by Kolhatkar. Whether there was a sale or not, this must have been done very expeditiously after the order of the Government of the 9th July.

A DIFFERENT POLICY.

Mr. Pandit said he wanted to put in two or three copies of the "Sanjaya" to show that the policy of the paper was different from that adopted by Kolhatkar.

Mr. Bowen said this question of policy was quite irrelevant to the point at issue.

Mr. Pandit said it would affect the question whether the amount of security given by the respondent should be enhanced or not.

Further hearing was adjourned.

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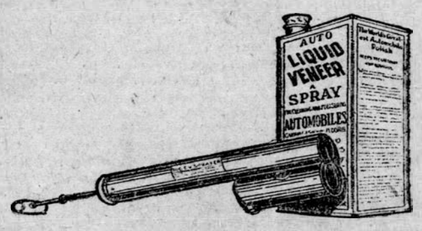

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA:
Bombay, 31st Jan. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	30.004 Inch.
Temperature of Air	72.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65.3 "
Dew Point	61.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.696 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	79.5 "
Minimum do.	66.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE,NNE,NW,NNW,N
Movement of Wind do. do.	199 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	1	m 0	7	29	9	1	m 6	17	17	0
		0	10a	28	0		6	6a	15	1
Sun.	2	m 0	41	29	10	2	m 6	52	16	5
		0	54a	28	2		6	46a	15	7
Mon.	3	m 1	16	29	8	3	m 7	29	16	1
		1	40a	28	0		7	26a	16	5
Tues.	4	m 1	52	29	2	4	m 8	9	16	0
		2	28a	27	7		8	10a	17	7
Wed.	5	m 2	30	28	4	5	m 8	53	16	3
		3	21a	26	10		9	0a	19	0
Thur.	6	m 10	45	26	8	6	m 5	4	18	9
		11	34a	25	3		4	47a	15	5
Fri.	7	m 3	14	27	4	7	m 0	45	18	9
		4	25a	26	1		10	4a	20	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	1 (Saturday)	Sunrise	7h. 14m.	Sunset	6h. 31m.
"	2 (Sunday)	"	7h. 13m.	"	6h. 32m.
"	3 (Monday)	"	7h. 13m.	"	6h. 32m.
"	4 (Tuesday)	"	7h. 13m.	"	6h. 33m.
"	5 (Wednesday)	"	7h. 12m.	"	6h. 34m.
"	6 (Thursday)	"	7h. 12m.	"	6h. 34m.
"	7 (Friday)	"	7h. 12m.	"	6h. 35m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	4h.	37-0m. a.m.
First Quarter	8d.	0h.	22-3m. a.m.
Full Moon	15d.	5h.	8-2m. a.m.
Last quarter	23d.	7h.	17-7m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 1st February 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies clear except in the extreme north. Humidity is slightly above normal except in the extreme eastern districts. Day temperature has risen, but is still in slight or moderate defect, night temperature is below the average at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Jhansi. Day temperature is in slight or moderate defect generally; night temperature is also below normal in the south-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is heavily clouded in lower Sind and is clear or lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner and in defect at Karachi. Temperature is slightly or moderately below the average both by day and night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is locally below normal. Day temperature remains slightly or moderately below normal; night temperature is lower than usual in Kathiawar and in the north of Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is slightly above the average. Day temperature continues in moderate defect; night temperature is below normal at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is overcast at Hyderabad and is clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Hyderabad. Day temperature is in defect at Malegaon; night temperature continues above normal at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for a fall of 1.70in. at Colombo. Day temperature continues below normal to the north of latitude 20 deg. N., but the departures are not so great as they were yesterday.

Dry weather is likely to continue except possibly for a few showers in south Hyderabad.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 31st January, 1919.

The disturbed conditions in northern India have almost disappeared and rainfall there has diminished considerably. There has been moderately heavy snow in the Simla Chakrata hills and nearly general rain has fallen in Chota Nagpur, the north-west United Provinces, the east and north Punjab and the north-west Frontier Province, and local rain in Bengal and Bihar. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Orissa and Kashmir.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Sambalpur one and a half inches; Roorkee one; Mukteswar and Chakrata one and a half; Simla one; Sialkot a half; Khushab three quarters.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 0 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 1st February, 1919, was 30.210 inches for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 31.

S. S. Chakrata, Handcock, London, Jan. 2.

Feb. 1.

S. S. Kingsmere, Hern, Savona, Jan. 14.
S. S. Lightning, Grant, Busreh, Jan. 21.
S. S. Linga, Cutbush, Karachi, Jan. 30.

DEPARTURE.

Feb. 1.

S. S. Bahrein, Constantine, Jeddah, etc.
S. S. Nankin, Manley, London, etc.
S. S. Kenkon Maru No. 3, Okuba, Christmas Island (near Java).
S. S. Sutton Hall, Mason, Alexandra and Hull.

Feb. 9.

S. S. Yerimo Maru, Kamiashi, Kobe, etc.

The following vessel began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Dilwara for China, etc.

S. S. Chakrata:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s English mail steamer Chakrata, 3,602 tons, Captain D. R. W. Handcock, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from London, which port she left on the 2nd ultimo, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kingsmere:—The W. and A. Graham Co.'s steamer Kingsmere, 5,476 tons, Captain J. J. Hern, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Savona, which port she left on the 14th ultimo, with ballast.

S. S. Lightning:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lightning, 2,134 tons, Captain W. E. Grant, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, which port she left on the 21st ultimo, with a general cargo, 9 cabin and 109 deck passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she left on the 30th ultimo, with mail, a general cargo, 24 cabin and 82 deck passengers.

S. S. Kenkon Maru No. 3:—The steamer Kenkon Maru No. 3, 2,257 tons, Captain K. Okuba, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Christmas Island (near Java), with ballast.

S. S. Sutton Hall:—The James Finlay Co.'s steamer Sutton Hall, 2,870 tons, Captain E. Mason, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Alexandra and Hull, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S. S. Yerimo Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Yerimo Maru, 2,335 tons, Captain T. Kamiashi, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Kobe via Singapore, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday, 1st February, 1919.

Shed	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Date*	Agents
PRINCES DOCK.					
A	Peking Maru	1867	Kobe	4-2-19	O S Kaisha
B	Dilwara	3460	N F	N F	M M & Co
D	E Tosa Maru	2563	Kobe	N F	N Y Kaisha
G	Lunka	956	N F	N F	D R I M
H	Yuman	1206	China	10-2-19	W & A Graham & Co
M	Gregory Apear	2961	N F	N F	M M & Co
N	San F Xavier	389	24 hours	1-12-19	I O N T Co
MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
Clan Lindsay		2499	Cochin	9-2-19	J Finlay & Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
Bahadurl		889	Margalore	8-2-19	B S N Co
Courland		760	N F	N F	B S N Co
Mahanadi		549	N F	N F	B S N Co
Ponani		552	N F	N F	B S N Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Crosby Hall	2597	N York	2-2-19	W & A Graham & Co
6	Barotse	2619	Rangoon	N F	M M & Co
6	Moora	3163	London	6-2-19	M M & Co
8	Clan Macbeclan	2903	Malabar coast	5-2-19	J Finlay & Co
10	Queda	4944	Rangoon	N F	M M & Co
16	Shumtar	1718	—	Suez	P & O S N Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.					
2	Vita	1955	N F	N F	M M & Co
4	Heremlin	1378	N F	N F	D R I M
5	Prominent	1376	N F	N F	D R I M
6	Cheking	1313	Aden	N F	W & A Graham & Co
7	Banca	3794	Rangoon	6-2-9	B I S
9	Chakdina	3033	3 days	1-2-19	M M & Co
13	City of Sparta	3493	N F	N F	D R I M
14	Kepong	1822	Busrah	N F	D R I M
15	Margaret Haney	800	N F	N F	D R I M
B P Station	City of Baroda	3305	Liverpool	N F	K Nixon & Co
Jetty End	Loyalty	3032	N F	N F	T S Shapoor
HARBOUR WALL.					
Jeddah		2923	N F	N F	T Morrison & Co
Hwakhun		1115	N F	16-1-19	D R I M
HUGHES DRY DOCK.					
Khosron		3780	10 days	8-2-19	T Morrison & Co

*Probable date of departure.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 1.

S. S. City of Baroda for Liverpool:—21 bales wool, Cox's Shipping Agency, Ltd.

S. S. Clan Lindsay for Liverpool:—1,500 tons, manganese ore, James Finlay and Co., Ltd.

S. S. Crossby Hall for New York:—244 bales tanned goat and sheep skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.

S. S. Chakrata for Marseilles:—2,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co., Ltd.

S. S. Chakrata for London:—125 cwts. gum olibanum, G. Suchedine and Co.; 100 N/s fibre, 101 cwts. ginger, Walker and Co.

S. S. Chakrata for Gibraltar:—2 bales cotton curtains, 1 bale cotton carpets, D. Mulchand; 4 bales cotton carpets, D. Chellaram.

S. S. Yerimo Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha, Ltd.; 135 bales grey cotton yarn, Y. Kiito Kaisha, Ltd.; 400 bales cotton, M. Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.

S. S. Dilwara for Shanghai:—200 bales country cotton twist, Currimbhoy and Co., Ltd.; 700 bales country cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 125 bales cotton grey yarn, Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co.; 152 bales cotton grey mule No. 11-20, I. David; 150 bales cotton grey mule No. 11-20, David Sassoon and Co.; 300 bales cotton grey mule No. 11-20, C. Bommanji and Co.

S. S. Dilwara for Hongkong:—100 bales cotton grey yarn, Messrs. Greaves and Co.; 500 bales cotton grey mule twist 10-20, I. David; 727 bales cotton grey mule tiwst 10-20, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 500 bales cotton grey mule twist 10-20, Currimbhoy and Co., Ltd.; 450 bales cotton grey mule twist 10-20, David Sassoon and Co., Ltd.; 1,250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 1.

S. S. Barotse from Rangoon, Agents M. M and Co.:—80,217 bags rice.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Deny's Bray replaces Sir Hamilton Grant as an Additional Member.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Principal H. Maitra, Dr. H. Mookerjee and Lieutenant-Colonel A. Laventon to be ordinary Fellows of the Calcutta University.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. E. J. Butler, is appointed Joint Director of Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa in addition to his own duties. Mr. G. S. Handerson is confirmed as Imperial Agriculturist. Sir Verney Lovett becomes member, Indian People's Famine Trust vice Mr. Saunders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. U. J. Drake Assistant Secretary has six months' leave.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Holland is placed on special duty. Major G. D. Ogilvie officiates. Mr. T. B. Copeland is posted as Divisional and Sessions Judge, Peshawar.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, I.C.S., is placed on special duty and Mr. A. H. Lloyd officiates for him as Collector of Customs, Calcutta. Mr. H. S. H. Pilkington is confirmed as Post Master General 2nd grade. Mr. D. J. Murtrie officiates in 2nd grade. Mr. W. A. Roussac is confirmed in third grade. Mr. A. H. Lane Ryan officiates in third grade and Mr. J. R. T. Booth is appointed Post Master-General 4th grade on probation for a year.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. H. L. Thorne, N. W. Railway; Mr. M. S. Green, E. B. Railway, and Mr. H. N. Young, N. W. Railway; are confirmed as Assistant Traffic Superintendents.

MUNITIONS BOARD.

Mr. A. C. McWatters, C.S., is deputed on special duty to England.

INSANITARY CONDITION OF BANDRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your issue of the 16th ultimo contained a letter under the heading "Insanitary Condition of Bandra" in which your correspondent points out the filthy condition in which even the most important streets in Bandra are allowed to rot beyond all absorbing thought of squeezing out their rents. The East Indian landlords even have no other regard for their tenants. The landlords do not cart at all to have their houses whitewashed, the roofings made water-proof and the latrines and cesspools properly cleaned. All this burden they say is for the tenants to bear and the tenants being aware of the cupidity of their landlords who for a little more rent will turn out their old tenants in no time without any remorse of conscience, naturally have no love for the houses they occupy and so leave them to rot with neglect.

Ocular demonstrations are not wanting of the very insanitary condition of Bandra in consequence of the neglect of landlords to look after and keep in good sanitary condition their properties. One need not go far away from the main roads to discover filth and dirt. Let any one only walk along the principal thoroughfare of Bandra, namely, the Hill Road, from the Railway Station to St. Andrew's Church. Let him look towards the right and left and what, Sir, do you think will regale his eyes? Carts, with filth rotting in them, latrines with broken doors or no doors at all, houses without latrines, without cesspools, and even without the elementary conveniences of civilised society! If such repulsive eyesores are visible along the Hill Road, what the filthy condition of such places in the interior as Chapel Road, Bazaar Road, DeMonte Street, Boran, etc., must be can be better imagined than described. One wonders where the landlords could be hibernating. Anyhow they keep themselves awake in right earnest canvassing votes both night and day during Municipal election times, making solemn promises that they will do wonders in the interests of their voters—promises which soon go to bed together with their makers no sooner the elections are over.

As for the Municipality, it is very clear that they imagine that their duty is only to harass the poor but to take no notice of the criminal neglect of big moneyed landlords whose properties are rotting amid filth and dirt.—Yours, etc.,

"CLEANLINESS NEXT TO GODLINESS."

Bandra, Feb. 2.

INCOME TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now that hostilities have ceased, consideration will have to be given to the rate of taxation to cover the interest on the huge War Loans and the reconstruction plans.

Taxation is at present very heavy, but while the nominal rate of Income Tax is 6s. in the £, the virtual rate is in many cases considerably less. The persons affected must, however, take the necessary steps to obtain repayment of the relief to which they are entitled, and a short note of the claims which can be made may be of interest to your readers.

(1) Claims in respect of tax deducted from Interest or dividends payable in the United Kingdom on Foreign or Colonial Government and other Securities, Stocks, etc., irrespective of the total income.

(2) Claims for abatment of tax deducted from dividends or rents from the United Kingdom provided that the claimant is, or has been, employed in the service of the Crown, or is employed in the service of any Missionary Society abroad, or any of the Native States under the Protectorate of the British Crown, or is resident abroad for the sake of health, and that his total income from all sources does not exceed £2,000 per annum.

Claims can be made for the 3 years ended 5th April, 1918, in most cases.—Yours, etc.,

THE INCOME TAX ADJUSTMENT AGENCY, LTD.,
E. MONTAGUE,
Secretary.

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RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 1.

The rice market has recovered a little from its collapse on Thursday, thanks to the reduction of freight to Bombay. Quotations are still low, but the tone is firmer and the expedition of a number of vessels to ship rice arriving this month is a cheerful feature, as the balance of January's shipments can be shipped. It was rumoured that the Java market may be opened for the export of old crop rice, for which the Java suppliers are prepared to pay the millers' prices. Prices of sales by millers for February Rs. 307-8, outside February Rs. 305 to 306, March Rs. 310, April Rs. 315, three months Rs. 311-312.

Mortality from plague in India during the week ending 18th January was 2,069 seizures and 1,521 deaths. In Bombay there were 359 deaths, in Madras 238 and in Orissa 218, in the United Provinces 91, in the Punjab 48, in Burma 174, in Central Provinces 37, in Mysore State 144, in Hyderabad State 211.

BURMA COTTON CROP FORECAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 1.

The final forecast of the cotton crop shows an estimate yield of 78,000 bales, as compared with 47,700 bales last year. The district estimate shows 62,000 bales, but experience shows that these are invariably below the mark. More cotton is also being grown in the Shan States and imported into Burma. Experiments with burnt paddy husk for use in glass making show that with a furnace designed for the purpose, paddy husk firing would be very suitable.

LOOK OUT.] [LOOK OUT.
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CHANGES IN GERMANY.

LACK OF STRONG GOVERNMENT.

PEOPLE LONGING FOR PEACE AND ORDER.

The special correspondent of "The Times" at The Hague, writing on December 15th, says:—A correspondent, just returned from a three weeks' journey through Germany and Austria-Hungary, writes to me:—

In entering Germany you are struck with a great change. The frontier guard is reduced, the officials no longer subject you to minute examination, and are more agreeable; in short, the military *régime* is no longer obstructive. There are fewer passengers in the trains, and their conversation is confined to the armistice and the peace. The nation has enough of war and hopes for the speedy restoration of the ordinary conditions, though it feels that this may yet far off. They hope that Mr. Wilson will succeed in bringing about a peace that Germany can honourably accept, but they realise fully that the war has been completely lost and that Germany must pay the piper. Those who think soberly say, "If we Germans had won we should have wanted to pluck the fruits of victory."

They are now more ready to recognise that German methods of acting in the occupied territories were not so innocent as had always been asserted. This is particularly admitted by *Landsturm* men who were employed in Belgium and the North of France. "Every commandant thoought he was God Almighty (*der liebe Herr Gott*)," said a shopkeeper to me. Even when rumours were circulated among the people of acts of violence committed by Belgians at Aix-la-Chapelle they were discussed without indignation, it being frankly admitted that "the Germans had also committed much injustice in occupied territory and it was natural that the Belgians also should do the same in their turn." Generally the English and Americans are desired as the troops of occupation rather than the French and Belgians. The behaviour of the former two is spoken of with behaviour of the former two is spoken of with gratitude and appreciation, whereas more caution is observed in regard to the French and Belgians, apparently because the Germans are fearful that the latter will avail themselves of the opportunity to gratify their desire for revenge. I saw General von Eberhard's retreating army at Cologne and listened to many conversations among the men composing it. Generally great dislike was expressed of the politicians who caused the revolution at home, thereby making the position at the front very bad. Supplies to the front also seem to have suffered severely by the revolution, as "the swine on the lines of communication," as the soldiers from the front contemptuously call them, had left everything to hazard in order that they themselves get into safety as quickly as possible.

Social life is largely pursuing its customary course. There is universal complaint of lack of strong government, and irritation against Berlin is generally very great. There is a notable increase in the opposition to Liebknecht's anarchist agitation, and also to the Workers' and Soldiers' Councils, but fear is, nevertheless, too great to allow people to contemplate strong opposition. The consequence is that the workers' demands are constantly increasing. At Stuttgart I learnt that the Daimler works desired to cease operations owing to the workers' demands. The conflicts provoked in Berlin by the workers demands are countless. This is true not only of large works, but also of small businesses. Payments which would reduce the proprietors of business to beggary are everywhere demanded. A well-known bookseller in Berlin, of whom I made a purchase, told me that his staff had made demands which, if he accepted them, would cost him two million marks (£100,000). It is universally deplored that the Government does not proceed more powerfully against such unwholesome developments I even heard the opinion expressed by many that if the Government was unable to maintain order in this domain and restrain anarchy occupation by the Entente would be preferable to the conditions threatening to come to pass. The Government shrinks from too forcible action. A Social Democratic Government can never accept responsibility for bloodshed. What, however, is more important, as far as Government is concerned is the uncertainty of the food supply. If it is unable to give the population a prospect of better times its governmental authority signifies little. The people have been "keep sweet" too long with words. They want better times. If the Government succeeds in effecting improvement it will feel its authority growing and be able to defend itself more forcibly.

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But if Baby cannot have any breast milk then Glaxo should be his sole food from birth, for pure, uncontaminated milk is the only food suitable for Baby, and that is what Glaxo is—the very best of pure, rich milk made still more nourishing with extra cream and milk sugar. Like breast milk, Glaxo is entirely free from starch, flour, malt, or cane sugar, and it is superior to ordinary milk

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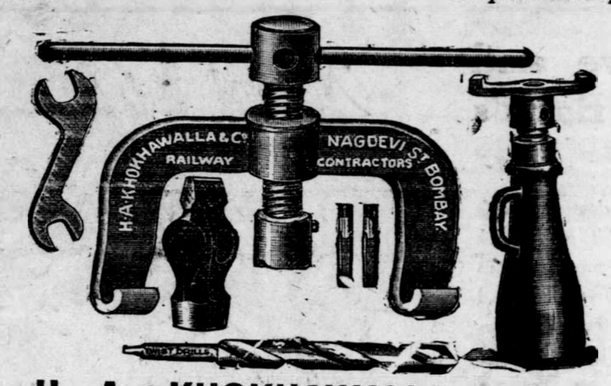

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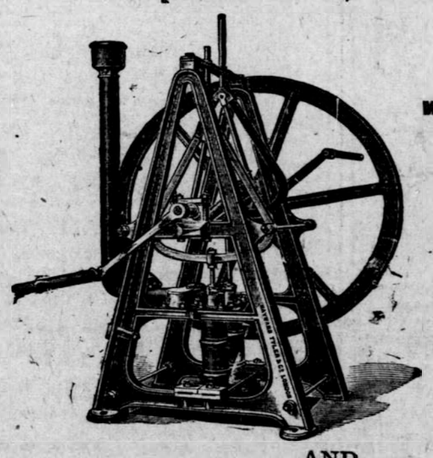

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